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C. I. O. Repudiates Action Of Lewis in Dairy Field

Efforts condemned to drive a wedge between farmer and workers and pledge made to join in 'co-operative action' with farmers to secure sound operation of lands and mobilization of farm manpower.

Invasion of agriculture by John L. Lewis in his campaign to organize dairy farmers was repudiated today by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"We condemn the efforts of those who, like John L. Lewis, through District 50, would drive a wedge between farmer and worker and obscure our common aims, aspirations and needs," declared the National C.I.O. Convention in a resolution on agriculture and the war.

The C.I.O. pledged itself to join in "co-operative action with the working farmers of America and their bona fide organizations to secure sound and effective operation of our farm lands and adequate mobilization of farm manpower as a part of our entire national productive machine for ultimate victory."

'District 50'

The "District 50" referred to is a department of the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is President. His dairy farmer drive is being handled by the dairy farmer division of District 50.

Much discussion of the C. I. O.'s role in politics was brought out by a resolution passed relative to the recent elections. The C. I. O. took this position:

"In the new Congress labor faces with redoubled earnestness and intentness of purpose the absolute necessity for a maximum of unity in the mobilization of all our resources at home and abroad for a speedy victory.

"The task requires that the C. I. O. mobilize more effectively than ever for the purpose of focusing nation-wide attention upon the significance of the activities of our elected officials, for keeping the people of America alert in the needs of our national war effort, and for voicing the insistence of the American people on unity, regardless of political affiliations, behind our Commander-in-Chief in the aggressive prosecution of the war to a speedy and successful conclusion."

In the dispute in New York City between the Transport Workers Union and the Board of Transportation, the union today filed a petition with the National War Labor Board asking it to take jurisdiction over the controversy, the Convention was informed. The delegates then voted to urge the War Labor Board to handle the dispute.

Michael Quill, President of the Transport Workers' Union, outlined the difficulty, said to involve 32,000 local transportation employees. The convention followed this up by adopting another resolution calling on Mayor La Guardia to "direct his subordinates, representatives and appointees in all city departments and agencies to refrain from obstructing the workers from joining organizations of their own choosing, and to deal with their Democratically-elected representatives."

Legislation granting emergency powers to Governors and other appropriate State officials, such as that adopted early in Massachusetts, was recommended to States which have not already enacted such laws. Congress was asked to provide for payments and medical care to civilian defense workers injured in performance of duty, and to make proper provision for any who were killed.

Armistice Day

In commemoration of Armistice Day and Americans lost in the present war the delegates rose and stood silent for a minute at 11 a. m. The convention passed a resolution in memoriam.

Senator Claude Pepper then spoke in behalf of legislation he has joined in introducing in Congress to set up an Office of War Mobilization. The proposal, he said, provides a top authority in which would be centered the whole supervision of the civilian war effort.

"All the various factors cannot be kept in balance and harmony save by a centralized and co-ordinating agency," Senator Pepper declared. He held such an "over-all plan of co-ordination" essential also to national and international rebuilding in the postwar world.

Fighting Ends in Algeria and Morocco; Germans Drive Across Vichy France



By a Staff Artist

Strategy on Mediterranean Front

Allied occupation of North African coast has forced Hitler to attempt countermoves. His first has been to take over the unoccupied section of France giving access to Toulon and Marseille bases and also to Spain. He also is reported to have flown troops to Tunis. Striped arrows show possible ways open to the Axis to attempt an attack on the Allies. White arrows show Allied pincer move closing in on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, whose headquarters are at Tripoli and who now is "somewhere in Libya."

Marshal Pétain protests as Nazi invasion scraps armistice—French fleet stays at Toulon while de Gaulle pleads for revolt—Casablanca surrenders—Both sides heading for Tunis.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Hostilities ceased at 7 a. m. today in Morocco and Algeria, as both French territories submitted to the Allies.

The cessation order was issued by Admiral Darlan who was announced to have been for some days in negotiation with the United States commander.

Vichy, meanwhile, appeared near a break with Hitler.

German troops entered Unoccupied France and were pushing south to Marseille and Toulon.

Italian troops occupied Nice and were said to have pushed on to Chambéry 40 miles from Lyons.

Marshal Pétain strongly protested the moves as scrapping the 1940 Armistice and left French people to defend themselves.

The Marshal remained in Vichy to meet the Council in the afternoon leaving general uncertainty as to his course.

Several German commanding officers with their staffs were reported to have set up headquarters in Vichy.

General de Gaulle broadcast an appeal to the French people to rise up and support the United Nations.

German troops were reported to have been flown to Tunis. Italians were said to have landed at Bizerte.

British reinforcements have reached General Eisenhower's American land and air forces in North Africa.

A fresh Allied convoy was reported off Gibraltar.

Allied forces were stated to be hurrying toward Bizerte and points in Tunis.

With the British Eighth Army reaching Buqbuq, 30 miles from the Egyptian-Libyan border in pursuit of the remnants of Marshal Rommel's army, there appeared to be still little prospect of the Nazis making a stand. Axis losses were announced by Prime Minister Churchill as 59,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, as against 13,600 for the Allies.

How quickly General Eisenhower's forces could enter Tunis remained uncertain owing to lack of information as to the whereabouts of his troops moving eastward. Certain it was that the Axis was making strenuous efforts to convey all possible help to their men in Tunis in the hopes of delaying the Allied advance.

However, through occupation of the coasts of Algeria and Morocco, the Allies have made their hold on the Straits of Gibraltar fairly secure. It leaves them in a position to enter Spanish Morocco, should the Axis attempt trouble there. The Spanish Governor, who has 150,000 trained troops at this command, is understood to be strongly pro-Axis.

Allies Hope For Part Of French Fleet

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The French Fleet still is at Toulon, its Mediterranean naval base, the Vichy Radio declared late today.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—The German march into Unoccupied France which began at dawn today is a part of the new basis of strategy which has been forced on the Nazis by their defeat in Egypt and by American landings in French North Africa.

Like the German landings of combat planes and air-borne troops in Tunisia announced at noon today by an American spokesman in London, Hitler's decision to send troops into what has hitherto been the unoccupied zone of France is a defensive move, imposed on him at a time when his resources are already heavily strained, if not actually overtaxed.

More Coast to Defend

These steps not only put a further burden on Hitler's overworked communications and give him 400 or 500 more miles of coastline to defend; they also make redoubled demands on the Luftwaffe, since Nazi landings in Tunisia are bound to be mainly an air affair.

Thus both these latest developments in the Mediterranean theater of the war, although admittedly increasing the difficulties of the task that lies ahead of Allied forces in that area, also greatly enhance their value as a diversion or "second front," designed to drain Axis strength away from the eastern front and thus help the hard-pressed Russian ally.

The key question that immediately arises with regard to the German drive into Unoccupied France is that of the French Fleet. Latest reports about it have been contradictory, some affirming that it is still at Toulon with steam up,

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Text of Hitler note to Pétain on defense of French border: Page 8.

Pétain protests German violation of armistice: Page 7.

Hitler Moves:

Crosses Vichy Border, Rabat Captured

Hitler, having scrapped his armistice with France today, sent his forces moving south toward Toulon and Marseille, and launched parachutists and air-borne infantry into French Tunisia.

Italian troops crossed the French border to assure the defense of the French coast, the Rome Radio announced.

The action was taken in accordance with an order from the German High Command, it was said, and did not mean that Italian troops would serve as occupation forces.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's AEF was pushing on for a cleanup in Algeria and French Morocco. Capture of Rabat, capital of French Morocco was announced.

From Algiers, other American columns were reported striking southwest toward Tunisia and Libya, but a spokesman at the Allied headquarters said he did not know whether American or British troops were in Tunisia.

Meanwhile Italy showed mounting alarm by ordering civilians out of the Ligurian seacoast from Genoa to La Spezia, opposite Corsica.

At the same time reports from France said another powerful fleet of United Nations warships and a great number of merchantmen were gathering at Gibraltar, while throughout European waters and in the Atlantic naval activities were reported on a vast scale.

Washington Says Channel Attack Is Due

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The United States is preparing more bad news for Hitler, it was evident today from carefully prepared and intentionally revealing White House statements and from other military developments in the capital.

The most significant disclosure was that a direct assault on Nazi-occupied France is now an openly declared part of Allied strategy and further preparations to make such an offensive possible is visible in several directions.

The total picture on these main outlines:

1. In disclosing at his mid-week press conference some of the secret history of the long planning which went into the North African invasion, President Roosevelt stated—with no unawareness of what he was saying—that the limiting factors which prevented a frontal attack across the English Channel six months ago no longer prevail.

2. The President declared with equal candor that the total offensives in prospect are by no means embraced by the North African operation but are enhanced by that operation.

Fighting Fronts Increase

3. Tens of thousands of more men are being transported from the United States every month to strengthen the fighting fronts and to support the holding bases in every part of the world.

4. The United States, by decision of the White House, intends to put the upbuilding of the armed forces ahead of every other manpower priority.

5. Preparing for the offen-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Churchill Pledges Attack By 'Channel or North Sea'

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech: Page 10.

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—"An attack will be made in due course across the Channel or the North Sea," Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons today.

"Such an attack," he said, "requires an immense degree of preparation, vast numbers of special landing craft, and a great army, trained division by division in amphibious warfare.

"All this is proceeding, but it takes time."

However, said the Prime Minister, "Should the enemy become demoralized at any moment, the same careful preparations would not be needed."

"Risks would be run on a large scale," he declared, "but this certainly is not the case at the present time."

The Prime Minister said that the German Army in France was "as large, apart from the [British] home guard, as ours in Britain. . . . It is not so well equipped as the British and American troops but contains many veterans. . . ."

Preparations Advanced

Invasion preparations "have been greatly advanced," he said and:

"Enormous installations have been and are being brought into existence at all our suitable ports.

"But no one would have been justified nor would it have been physically possible to have made an effective invasion of the Continent during the summer or autumn months of 1942."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that he had "instructed the chiefs of staff to disregard public clamor" in planning future operations.

"I have been asked, Why did you allow false hopes to be raised in Russian breasts?" he continued. "Why did you agree with the United States and Russia to a communiqué which spoke of a second front in Europe in 1942?

"I must say quite frankly that I hold it perfectly justifiable to deceive the enemy even if, at the same time, our own people are for a time misled. . . .

"But there is one thing, however, which you must never do—that is, to mislead your allies. You must never make a promise which you do not fulfill. I hope that we shall show that we have lived up to that standard."

Told Stalin

The Prime Minister disclosed that he informed Joseph Stalin on his last visit of the difficulties of a Channel landing and the decision to intervene in North Africa.

"Only in this way," he went on, "could we draw the largest number of Germans and pin them to Calais and the coast of France and the Low Countries.

"We have drawn and kept at least 33 German divisions in the West and a third of the German fighter air force is there, not being used, and a large proportion of the bomber force is not being used to attack us. Why? Because it is being saved up for this very landing if it occurred on the beaches. . . .

"We ourselves also are engaging, including the Middle East and Malta, more than half of the whole fighter strength of Germany.

"In addition, there are 10 German divisions in Norway.

"The main part of the German Fleet has been there for some months, tied to the northern fiords.

Costly Route

"There are about 350 of their best aircraft in the Far North to impede our convoys to Russia. Here is another route we have found very costly to maintain. . . .

"Of the 19 convoys we have sent to Russia, every one has been an important fleet operation because the enemy's main fleet was close at hand.

"The latest one required 77 ships of war apart altogether from the supply ships."

Mr. Churchill referred to the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

King Pledges Fight To Complete Victory

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11

King George VI opened a new session of Parliament today with an address from the throne declaring that Britain was determined to "fight on to complete victory with no thought of parley."

Whatever the future may hold, he said, he was confident that his people would "respond wholeheartedly to every new demand made upon them."

King George declared it "the firm, unchangeable" purpose of Britain and its allies to carry the war into enemy territory in order "to liberate as speedily as lies within our power" the countries under the Axis' "hateful domination."

Text of King's speech: Page 9.

Hitler Rushes Units to Halt U. S. Invasion

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler was moving swiftly throughout the western end of the Mediterranean today to counter America's bold bid for control of that area.

As his land forces sped southward by rail and road through previously-unoccupied France, his heavy bombers, presumably based on Sicily and Sardinia, were increasing their pressure on American invasion forces while Axis troops were shuttled by air to strategic points in Tunisia in an effort to head off American columns pushing eastward from Algeria.

It was clear that Hitler was stretching his military resources to the limit to salvage what he could of the Mediterranean situation. But it was also clear that he had considerable resources in reserve for just such a development and that he was able to put his forces into quick movement.

Even if there is immediate and complete cessation of all resistance to American forces by Vichy-French and a large scale rallying of patriotic French to our forces under General Giraud's leadership, it is obvious now that the real fight for the western Mediterranean is just beginning. American troops had not yet reached the Tunisian border this morning while Axis forces were reported to have been landed by air and ship to erect a barrier between American columns and the main Axis Libyan base at Tripoli.

Advantages on Both Sides

Hitler's movement into Unoccupied France, a logical and inevitable development from the American move in Africa, has disadvantages as well as some compensating advantages for us.

German and Italian troops will at once commence fortification of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

War Workers Carry On; Vichy Council Summoned

The World's Day—November 11, 1942

Washington: Work Continues in War Factories

Gen. John J. Pershing and President Roosevelt led the United States in observing its first wartime Armistice Day. Work continued in war factories. To American troops on world-wide fronts it was "just another day," as an Army spokesman put it in London. [Page 8.]

The Office of Price Administration declared that temporary price ceilings on butter, eggs, poultry and citrus fruits do not apply to sales by restaurants, hotels, or other establishments where food is prepared for sale and consumption on the premises.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, asked Government agencies to cancel all leaves of absence of civilian employees between Dec. 18 and Jan. 10 in cases where leaves involve travel. Aim, to relieve the holiday peak traffic on railroad and bus lines.

Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company, has been named to the War Labor Board, representing industry.

Lowering of the draft age from 20 to 18 was voted by the House, 189 to 40, after a joint Senate-House committee had deleted the provision for a year's training in the United States before the 18- and 19-year-olds could be sent to foreign combat zones.

The War Production Board was reorganized by Chairman Donald M. Nelson, with Ferdinand Eberstadt in a key post as Program Vice-Chairman. [Financial Page.]

France: Ministers Called to Special Meeting

French Council of Ministers was reported summoned for a special meeting tonight to formulate Vichy's formal reaction to German occupation.

Marshal Philippe Pétain was reported still at his Vichy headquarters this afternoon after it had been previously announced that he had left for an unannounced destination.

Marshal Pétain protested vigorously to German Field Marshal von Rundstedt when he learned that German troops had invaded Unoccupied France.

Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, returned to Vichy by plane, presumably from Rome.

American newspapermen and the United States Embassy staff at Vichy were reported en route by special train for Lourdes in the Pyrennees, probably for internment.

Fast British coal ships have arrived in North African ports so that the Allies are enabled immediately to use the North African railways, the British Radio announced.

New England: Church's Part in War Stressed

Speakers at Institute of International Relations, Worcester, stress that the church and the individual must share the responsibility of winning the war and of the peace to follow. [Page 2.]

Resolutions calling for immediate and unconditional release of the Indian nationalist leaders from prison, and pledging loyalty to "the courageous and farsighted war leadership" of the President, were under consideration today by the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the C. I. O. at the Hotel Statler.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 8

Armistice Day Echoes Hope Of a New and Lasting Peace

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Englanders today observed Armistice Day. They observed it while their sons and daughters fought freedom's war on far flung battle fronts.

It would have been a hollow sort of celebration if there were not in the hearts of men a deep hope that this time, when guns stop blazing, there would be more than an Armistice—that there would be a peace, just and permanent.

So while soldiers, sailors, and marines paraded in many New England cities, giving to cheering throngs a cross section view of Uncle Sam's military might, the thought of millions was on that day—perhaps not too far distant—when nations would once more lay down their arms.

While bands played, and men marched, thousands of men and women in the great behind-the-lines army of production, worked with accelerated speed to provide the weapons of war which will hasten the day of victory.

Only for a brief minute at 11 a. m. did the great production wheels of New England war industries stop. Then in reverend silence workers, joining millions of others, stood by their lathes, and drill presses to pay tribute to those killed in the war of 1917-18.

In Boston the first wartime Armistice Day was marked by a great military parade participated in by well-trained units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps comprised of men who soon may be engaged in actual combat.

Included in the long line of march, which was reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and city officials and at the State House by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and members of the State government, were some 25,000 fighting men from New England military and naval stations.

A detachment of the 36th Infantry Division equipped with light and heavy machine guns, mortars, and anti-tank guns came from Camp Edwards to take part in the parade. Hard bitten American Rangers — American commandos—were in the line of march

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

What Are They Doing?



Wide World

Key Figures of Vichy Action

Basque girl offering flowers to Marshal Philippe Pétain of France during a visit to Pau. At the Marshal's left is Admiral Jean Darlan. Marshal Pétain is reported to have departed from Vichy for an unannounced destination and Admiral Darlan is reported in Algiers as a "guest" of the American Expeditionary Force.

Casablanca Quits:

German Air Troops Reported in Tunis

Allied occupation of French Northwest Africa was near com-

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Worcester Institute Told Churches Must Weigh Moral Values for Peace

Registration Of Tires Now Is Under Way

If all has gone as planned, application forms for obtaining new gasoline rations and registering tires are on hand in rations boards, fire and police stations today and will continue to be available until the deadline for filing such applications, which at the moment is announced as Nov. 21. Whether there will later be an extension of this date is not certain today, according to regional OPA officials who are in process of reconciling conflicting instructions from Washington.

Every autoist in order to purchase gasoline after Nov. 21 will have to have filed with his local board this application form, which is OPA #R-534. This section of the blank is divided off into six two-month periods with spaces for recording inspection of tires. The new regulations require that those who rate an "A" ration book, entitling them to a maximum of 240 miles of driving per month, must have their tires inspected every four months, the first inspection to take place before Feb. 1, 1943. Inspections should not be done at intervals less than 60 days in the case of an "A" ration. This class of automobilists are, furthermore, entitled under the new plan to purchase recaps for their present tires or, if present tires are unfit to be recapped, to purchase a used tire, a recapped tire from stock, or one of the new "War Tires," made of reclaimed rubber.

Holders of "B" ration cards must have their tires inspected oftener, every 60 days at least but not oftener than 30 days. Their purchases of tires are governed by the same rules as in the case of the "A" card holder.

Those who are given "C" cards, permitting them to drive more than 1020 miles per month, must follow the more frequent schedule of inspections and if their tires are unfit for recapping they may purchase a premium grade new prewar tire or any other sort of tire they can get. Those "C" cards which permit under 1,020 miles per month will carry with them the privilege of buying a Grade II prewar tire, a factory second, or a take-off tire (one driven under 1,000 miles).

The new blanks, to be carried in the car always, contain a space for recording speedometer readings at each inspection of tires. Authorized inspectors are currently being appointed by OPA and will be under oath to make true statements on the blanks.

Blanks when filled out may be mailed or taken in person to the local rationing board. After a brief interval, the lower half of the blank will be returned to the applicant.

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NOVEMBER 16
Deposits received by mail



By a Staff Photographer

This Is the Army, Too.

Fifty Waacs arriving this morning at South Station from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for service in this area. They took part in the Armistice Day parade this afternoon.

Colonel Hennessey of MP's Gets Full Eagles of High Post

War Activities in New England

Yankee Veteran Gets Eagles—Col. William H. Hennessey, Jr., executive officer to the provisional Military Police command here in the First Service Command, recently got the full eagles of his rank in the MP's, but has spent most of his military career with the 26th Division, the old "Yankee Division."

Colonel Hennessey, of West Newton, went overseas with the 26th in World War I as an enlisted man in field artillery. The six stars of his victory-medal ribbon denote six major engagements in the A. E. F. between September, 1917, and April, 1919; Chateau - Thierry, Champaigne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Chemin des Dames, and the defensive sector.

When the Massachusetts National Guard was reorganized in 1920, he was commissioned captain in artillery; he became major in 1930, and lieutenant colonel in 1934, serving on the Division's staff until March, 1942, when he was transferred to the MP command under Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland.

In civilian life, he was in the wool business, but in the nine years preceding actve service he superintended the Commonwealth Depot and Motor Park at Natick for the State's Guard.

Three More Ships—Maine's observance of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Armistice will be marked by launching of three Liberty ships at South Portland.

Pass in Review—Troops from Camp Edwards today marched in Boston, New Bedford, and Harwichport, in the first wartime observance of Armistice Day.

Plug War Bonds—Purchase of war bonds by employees of the Navy Yard in Charlestown is being promoted through nightly radiocasts over WMEX, in connection with the "Fighting Dollars Campaign." The drive aims at signing at least 90 per cent of the personnel to invest at least 10 per cent in war bonds.

Another "E" Winner—A. R. Hyde & Sons of Cambridge yesterday received the Army-Navy "E" award for production, becoming the first shoe company in the nation to receive it; six other Cambridge concerns have received the coveted award. Lapel pins were presented to employees.

S. O. S. Streamlined—"Services of Supply" at Camp Edwards have been streamlined to centralize all units in camp with the exception of the Air Forces. Heretofore, the various services had their own channels for obtaining equipment and supplies. Now all contracts clear one channel: the purchasing and contracting section, to expedite delivery and eliminate duplication.

Son Cheers Father—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall beams the smile of a happy father who has heard from a son at the front, for yesterday came the first letter from son Peter since the latter left for the South Pacific months ago. Now a private, first-class, Peter cheered his family with boyish reports of good eating, comfort, and new-found friend — named Kelly.

Father Still Boss—Sergeant William Joncas of Fall River may be a hard-boiled sergeant but he still takes orders from his father: First Sergeant Phillip L. Joncas, "top kick" of the 2nd Replacement Depot, of which his son is a member.

Both had been members of a Fall River guard unit, were federalized at the same time, sent to Fort Revere, Boston Harbor, and eventually turned up together in the same unit at Camp Edwards.

Both served 14 months before being released within four days of each other last fall for being more than 28 years of age. exactly 100 days after his release, the elder was recalled, while the son, at first deferred as a machinist, was not called back until Oct. 15.

Father has 25 years now in Federal and Guard service, while the son has totaled ten.

Overseas, the elder served with the Yankee Division, saw action at Chemin des Dames, Toule, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, and Meuse-Argonne. He received the French Medal of Verdun and the American Purple Heart medal.

Armistice Day Echoes Hopes Of New Peace

Continued from Page 1

as well as Coast Guardsmen and sailors from near-by posts.

In addition units of the Bay State's well-trained State Guard, the American Legion, and the Boston Police passed before the cheering throngs.

Chief Marshal Reviews

Final reviewing stand was at Charles and Beacon Streets where Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, Chief Marshal and Massachusetts' Adjutant General, witnessed the parade with his staff.

A feature of today's parade was the first appearance in a military parade of the 30-piece United States Coast Guard band, formed under the direction of Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Peru, said to be the first organized by the Coast Guard in the Boston District.

Preliminary to the parade, and immediately following it, members of the 143rd regiment of the 36th Division, under command of Maj. Caines Barron, displayed their weapons and put on a demonstration of offensive tactics.

Boston's big parade was planned by Suffolk Council, American Legion, through its commander, John P. Murray.

Other Bay State cities observed the day with street parades. In Cambridge tribute was paid to Lieut. Charles Conlon, a Marine, killed last month in the Solomons, when that city's Armistice Day parade stopped in front of 58 Thorndike Street, the officer's home, and speeches were made.

Other cities and towns to stage parades were Waltham, Wellesley, Natick, Quincy and Milton. Although Boston's parade was in the afternoon most of those in the suburbs were staged in the morning.

Memorial Service

At Newton, American Legion Post 48 held a memorial service in the War Memorial at City Hall this morning while at Melrose American Legion Post 90 scheduled a memorial service for this evening with Judge Francis J. Good of the Superior Court, Past Commander of the State Legion, as speaker.

This morning Brookline school children unveiled an honor roll listing all the citizens of that town now serving in the armed forces. Among the invited guests were Governor Saltonstall, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, commanding the First Naval District.

Hourly religious services were held throughout the day at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tremont Street in Boston with distinguished speakers at each service. Governor Saltonstall was scheduled to address the 2 o'clock service.

A Soldier and Sailors' Night was planned for the Boston Arena under the auspices of the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee with skating and dancing on the program.

Fore River Adds $76,361 to Chest

Representatives of the management and workers of Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yard Monday turned oved two checks, aggregating $76,361.37, to Quincy's Community War Fund, which is now engaged in raising $113,000 for the combined war chest. The employees' share of the Fore River contribution represented an increase of 650 per cent over last year's contribution, while the management increased its donation by 63 per cent.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Gifts for Disabled Veterans Planned

The Disabled Veterans' Christmas Remembrance Committee announced today that this year they will offer gifts to disabled members of the present armed forces who are hospitalized in Massachusetts as well as to disabled Bay State veterans of the first World War. The Committee has issued an appeal for public contributions. Treasurer of the fund is Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Enjoyment of Prints" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

World Relations Meeting Hears Canon Judd of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11—Responsibility for winning the war and the peace to follow must be shared alike by the Church and the individual, according to speakers at today's luncheon session of the Institute of International Relation.

The Institute is being held in connection with the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches at the Hotel Bancroft.

As the sessions of the Institute entered their second day, Canon W. W. Judd, Director of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, declared the churches' responsibility is to "weigh the cause and estimate the moral values so that the churches may know how far the war approximates a just war.

"Having done this," he said, "and having found that it is a just war, so far as that is possible, the Church can inspire the people to carry on by every sacrifice and effort.

"If justice be there, God will come with recompense," Canon Judd declared.

Further, he added, "the Church has to watch and adjudicate upon the injustices within the nation and injustices among the nations. Old ideas of imperialism are disappearing. The times are ripe for them to disappear entirely. The Church has a new hope because of what it and educators generally have accomplished during the inter-war period.

"Finally," he said, "it is the Churches' responsibility to go all-out for world organization. Questions of reprisals, of the relation of populace to the armed forces and the treatment of prisoners and of aliens within one's own borders are essentially a part of the peace pattern. The Churches' responsibility is to create and foster ideas of peace—peace founded on justice and absence from fear."

Looking Back to 1918

Prefacing his remarks on the individual's responsibility in winning the war and the peace, Dr. Harry N. Holmes, Field Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, said that it had been his privilege to spend the first Armistice Day on the battlefield in France, climaxing four years of service in charge of the British Y. M. C. A.

"Humanity breathed a sigh of relief and felt it could begin building a new world," he said. "President Wilson had said 'everything that was fought for on the field of battle has been won.'

"Those experiences must never be forgotten," Dr. Holmes continued. "The hopes of those days must not only become as a red rose in the garden of time, but must still inspire men to fulfill their pledges to those who fell in that great war.

"The citizens' responsibility in the making of public opinion for success in winning the war and winning the peace is as great as that of leaders," Dr. Holmes added.

"Too often we are willing to leave it to prominent writers and speakers. Public opinion in operation is mass personal opinion."

A Soldier's Creed

By way of emphasizing the value of individual effort Dr. Holmes quoted from the diary of an American soldier who wrote at Chateau-Thierry in 1918: "America must win this war. Therefore, I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost as though the whole struggle depended on me alone."

At this morning's session, Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor emeritus of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, and President of the Church Peace Union, spoke on "The Religious Imperative." Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association and the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, discussed "an Organized World."

Hears New Zealand Minister

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, last night told the Institute that "one out of every two New Zealanders of military age is under arms. Three thousand of us are flying with the RAF. Thousands more are in training at home and in Canada."

The New Zealand Minister hailed the Atlantic Charter. Also he asserted that England "saved the world" by staving off the tremendous German air attacks of 1940.

He added that "peace can be won among people who have sufficient to eat, who have equal cultural advantages, and decent living conditions."

The Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, N. Y., and President of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, said that the duty of the Church was to make it clear to young men what they are fighting for and to keep up morale at home.

"The Church is in the war and ought to be in the war. In the interests of peace the war must be prosecuted to a complete victory."

Celebrities at Panel Discussion

A panel discussion this afternoon, in which members of the clergy and prominent laymen took up the questions of minorities, colonies, world organization, morale, education, and religion, was led by the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington. Opening speeches were delivered by Dr. Pennington, Richard M. Fagley, and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, and these were followed by general discussion by members of the panel and questions from the floor.

Those serving as members of the panel were: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, Clark M. Eichelberger, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Carl J. Hambro, Dr. Harry N. Holmes, Dr. Roy M. Houghton, Canon W. W. Judd, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. William P. Merrill, the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, and Dr. C. E. Silcox.

A mass meeting tonight will be held in the Little Theater, Memorial Auditorium, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Richard G. Preston. Carl J. Hambro, Norwegian Minister, will speak on "The Religious Life of Norway and the Nation's Fight for Freedom." On the same program, Bishop Francis J. McConnell will speak on "The Issues at Stake."

The three-day institute will be brought to a close tomorrow, with the morning meeting under the chairmanship of the Rev. Clement F. Hahn, at which time Dr. Emily Hickman will speak on "After Victory, a New World," and Dr. C. E. Silcox will discuss the "British Commonwealth and the Future." A business meeting and luncheon will follow, with the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham presiding. Final address will be given by the Rev. Roy M. Houghton, D. D.

Boston Fights on Home Front To Defeat Enemy 'Inflation'

"Boston Fights Inflation," a campaign on the Home Front which may become a model to the nation, was launched today by the State Office of Price Administration, the Better Business Bureau and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

A civic committee, representative of trade, business, and educational groups, is being organized "to present effectively and convincingly to the people of Boston the serious effects of inflation; the importance of the fight against inflation; and to stress the importance of co-operation by business and consumers," the Business Bureau announced.

A public meeting in Symphony Hall is scheduled for the evening of Nov. 19, at which Leon Henderson, national Price Administrator, will be the principal speaker; the program will demonstrate visually and dramatically the "Fight Against Inflation," and the ruinous effects of inflation.

Following the meeting, for some 20 days, volunteer committees representing trade groups and local organizations will co-operate with Federal agencies in informing all retailers of requirements of price regulation and securing their co-operation in complying with ceiling prices.

Consumers will be asked not to pay more than ceiling prices. They will be asked to sign pledge cards, to be kept in their purse as a reminder to watch ceilings.

All employers are being asked to publicize the fight among employees, to obtain pledge cards for employees, and to secure posters for bulletin boards and O. P. A. literature for employees.

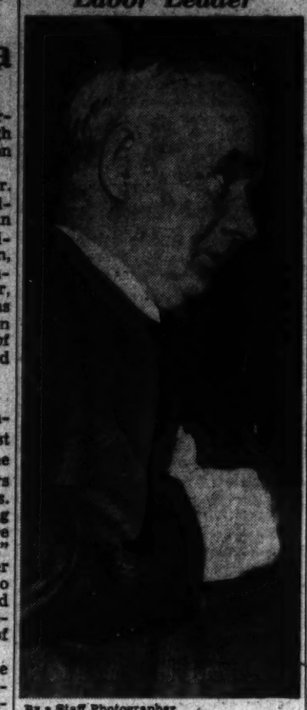
Manufacturers and wholesalers are asked to see that their customers are informed of the price regulations, to obtain literature for distribution to customers, and in advertising, invoices, and circulars, to use the slogan: "We are fighting inflation by complying with price regulation."

All associations and trade groups are asked to enter the fight by circularizing the literature and urging all members to participate.

Retailers are asked to distribute pledge cards to customers, to make sure ceiling prices are properly posted on cost-of-living items, to plug "Boston Fights Inflation" in advertising, and to display prominently signs saying: "We are co-operating to keep down the cost of living. Our ceiling prices are marked on or posted for cost-of-living items. Our prices are no higher, often less, than our seiling prices.

"Boston Fights Inflation."

Labor Leader



By a Staff Photographer

Philip Murray

President of Congress of Industrial Organizations. A thoughtful moment on the platform of the national C. I. O. Convention at the Hotel Statler, when listening as others take the floor.

Loyalty Pledge By Auxiliary Of the C. I. O.

Resolutions pledging loyalty to "the courageous and far-sighted war leadership" of President Roosevelt in establishing a second front in Africa, calling for "immediate and unconditional release of the Indian nationalist leaders from prison," and urging the President to arrange for a meeting of Indian leaders with United Nations representatives were among matters of business considered today by the Congress of Women's Auliliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in session at the Hotel Statler.

"Mobilization of the Indian people behind the war is not a British question," the resolution declared, "but is properly the concern of all the United Nations."

In a proposed letter to the President in support of the second front, the C. W. A. declared, "More than the Italian and German Armies have been routed by this offensive. The alarmists, rumor mongers, the vicious propaganda of the appeasers seeking to undermine the confidence of the people in your pledge with the British and Soviet Governments on the urgency of opening up a second front against Hitler in 1942 are also in headlong retreat."

Consider Resolution

The delegates also considered a resolution that legislation protecting women workers be extended "to include rest periods, maternity leave, one day's rest in seven, more rigid safety legislation."

They prepared to go on record demanding "the immediate abolition of all discriminatory hiring policies and the full utilization of the skills of our nation's women and minority groups, making possible the employment of all available workers, regardless of race, color, sex or age."

These were in addition to proposals yesterday for low-cost restaurants in factories and other places where workers can obtain low-cost, nutritious meals, and for a "housekeeping aide" program by the Work Projects Administration to supply domestic help for working wives who are engaged in war work.

Today's speaker, Miss Edith Christianson, Field Representative of the Office of Price Administration, applauded the women of the C. I. O. for patriotic service on the home front and urged them to seek opportunities for service on ration boards at consumer information desks.

Represents Progress

She told the women present—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of C. I. O. members—that there are now "close to 1,700 labor men and a few women on these boards. She called this "by no means a representation of labor, although it does represent progress."

"Did you ever stop to think," asked the OPA speaker, "what would happen if labor used its collective bargaining power not only in the shop where it works—but in the shop where it buys?"

She urged the women to shop carefully, to look for and demand labels on goods which give necessary important, "not just glamorous descriptions," pointing out that wise buying benefits not only the individuals, "but every cent we spend today affects the war effort."

Woman-Power Call Brings Out Boston 5,000

Nearly 5,000 women throughout Boston have responded to the call of the Municipal Employment Bureau for the registration of those who are available for part-time or full-time jobs to help relieve the critical manpower shortage in local factories, Francis William Nyhan, Director of the Bureau, has announced.

He said that he was impressed with the apparent willingness of the women to undertake any sort of a job, easy or hard, heavy or light, pleasant or unpleasant, that would help speed up the war effort.

They indicated their readiness to become truck drivers, gas station attendants, chauffeurs, machine shop workers, to do factory work, including night cleaning jobs, to work in restaurants, or in defense factories.

The large majority of these women were between 40 and 50 years of age, he said. Meantime, the Bureau at 25 Church Street is still open for further registration, and in about two weeks, according to the employment director, the first of these women who have registered will be put to work.

Rubber Footwear Rations Extended

Eligible to buy rubber footwear are several new classes of workers, including farmers, woodsmen, construction workers, according to an announcement made today by Eldon C. Shoup, New England regional rationing executive.

In an amendment to the ration order affecting industrial rubber footwear, lighter types of rubber pacs and bootees have been freed for use by farmers and others who in the past have not come within the qualifications for them. Now, olive drab, clay or khaki colored rubber pacs and bootees may be purchased by customers who present certificates that call for Type 4 (below the knee light boots). In the original ration order these boots were included in Type 5 which now takes in only black rubber mine pacs and bootees 10 inches or more in height, below the knee, and any other rubber footwear of this class which is laced over the instep.

Mr. Shoup said, however, that in all other cases dealers may sell only the type of rationed footwear called for by each individual certificate.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight with temperature falling to near freezing in exposed places in suburbs. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Colder tonight with temperature falling to near freezing in exposed places.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed until 11 p. m., Nov. 11, 1942.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:33 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Thursday, 2:20 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 3:56 p. m.

New Labor Policies Are Discussed



By a Staff Photographer

National C. I. O. Swings Into Resolutions

Left to right: Van A. Bittner, Chairman of Resolutions Committee; Lee Pressman, Secretary of Resolutions Committee, and David J. McDonald, Secretary of the United Steelworkers of America, listening on convention platform while a resolution is discussed. The United Steelworkers is the union of which Philip Murray is President. Mr. Bittner is one of Mr. Murray's two right-hand assistants in the union. Mr. Pressman is general counsel of the C. I. O.



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from our Wellesley Shop
Makanna, Inc.
The Treasure House of Boston
54 Central Street, Wellesley
Boston Palm Beach Hyannis

Nightgown, pure silk, hand made. Blue, tea rose. $5.00
Two wool frocks, blue or red. Each $13.50
Velvet party frock, blue or claret $10.50
Bonnet on the cherub $3.75

Basis of Plenty Advocated For the U. S. Farm Program

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 11—Increased farm production is needed not only to win the war but to insure a happier postwar world, and means must be found to make possible an international economy of plenty when the war is over, the National Grange was told today by its Master, Albert S. Goss. His address opened the 76th annual convention of the farm fraternity.

In making this idea for a change of base for the farm program, Mr. Goss severely criticized the Administration's policy of inflation control. He charged that it deals with symptoms rather than causes and is tending to choke agricultural production. It will lead, he feared, to the granting of subsidies to keep up the farm output, and he expressed strong disapproval of subsidy in principle. The only sound method of encouraging farmers to raise more corn, cotton, livestock, and so on, he insisted, is to permit them to charge a price that makes production, at least, not a losing game.

Grangers meeting in this small city known as the "apple capital," where war activities have not yet taken over convention facilities, listened with evident approval to Mr. Goss's annual address. They have never liked production control but "went along" during the depression years because nothing else of a practical nature was offered them, and something had to be done about crop surpluses that were pulling down prices. Now, with surpluses out of the way for the duration of the war, they are looking for a better method of handling them if they appear again, as is expected.

Mr. Goss's statement tuned in with their own thoughts about abundance.

"The world has never had too much," he said. "This is a problem of unbalanced production and faulty distribution, both problems capable of solution." But he hastened to explain he did not argue for a communistic dividing up of goods.

"We can never attain abundance," he said further, "unless individual initiative is encouraged and rewarded, and it is time we did some hard-headed thinking and some courageous planning."

World Wants Abundance

In speaking of abundance, Mr. Goss made it clear that he is thinking not merely of providing a postwar utopia for the people of this country alone but of assuring plenty for all nations. If there was a trend toward isolationism among the farm people in this organization before the war, their views are doubtless changing; and it is clear that their National Grange Master is leading them definitely in the other direction. In his address to the opening session of the convention he pointed out that planning for a more co-operative postwar world now may be a step toward ending the war.

"Some day we warring nations of the earth have got to live together again," he continued. "If we are to live in peace, we must establish some sort of code or agreement. Since now for the first time in history there is the possibility of abundance for all, if we will devote our energies to the production of the things we need, it would seem as if there ought to be a practical way of working out a code of relations which would let us live and produce those things. We venture the assertion that 95 per cent of the common people of the world want that and nothing more."

A sound international economy would be founded on the same foundations as a stable domestic economy, as Mr. Goss sees it. He pictured on the world scale an economy of abundance under which "each nation contributes to the building of the world's wealth according to its ability, and enjoys its share of the world's wealth according to its contribution." To prevent aggression, there must be a common police force. There should also be a basic economic code, subject to amendment from time to time, and a stable medium of monetary exchange, in his opinion.

Returning to the immediate problems before American agriculture, the Grange Master found them linked with almost every big problem facing the nation today. Farm people are first of all American citizens, and they are concerned, as this leader of some 800,000 of them sees it, with the preservation of American democracy. To this end he urged more frank and prompt release of news by the Government; caution in preserving the powers of Congress, and preparation for "recapture" of local authority given to the Federal Executive during wartime. He also stressed the need for controlling the liquor traffic in a manner acceptable to the majority of the people.

New Deal on Wrong Tack

His chief criticism of the Administration was of its policy on inflation control. The Grange as an organization has no political affiliations, but it is outspoken in disapproval of certain New Deal policies and Mr. Goss has been known as one of its critics. In many of his protests, however, he has had the support of some other farm organizations, and that is true of his stand on current farm prices.

He takes the position that abundance of production, relieving the demand for farm products, tends to check inflation, and that such abundance can be attained only by allowing producers to receive production costs. Even then, he admits, it cannot always be achieved, due to shortage of raw materials or labor.

"In case of unavoidable shortage, rationing is the most practical course," he said. "However, rationing should not be practiced in lieu of a program which would secure ample production if production costs were allowed. This year America's income to individuals will be the largest in history. The effect of our price control policies is to preserve this increased spending power and curtail the supply of things to buy. Of course, such control has failed, and any attempts to make it work by creating new boards or commissions are doomed to similar failure unless sound economic principles are followed.

"One of the worst dangers is that attempts may be made to make an unsound system work by the use of subsidies."

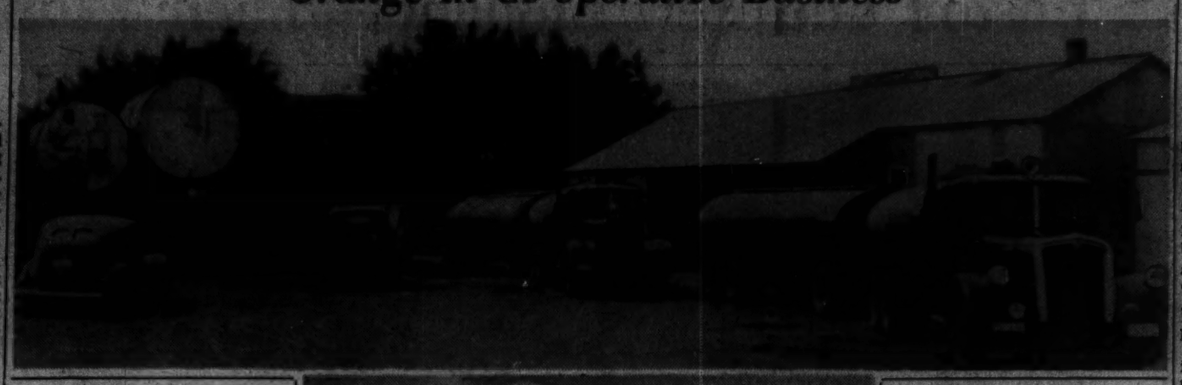
If the Office of Price Administration does not adopt policies which will give farmers prices sufficient to encourage production, there are bound to be subsidies, some farm leaders believe. Mr. Goss denounced subsidies as inflationary, as concealing costs, as opening the way for political abuses, and leading to possible dictatorship.

"Subsidies may be justified as an aid or incentive to secure abnormal production in special cases where costs are too high to permit production normally," he granted. "This is a very different principle from employing them to hold down the general price level to consumers. When so employed the effect is to pass on to the Government part of our normal living costs. This form of socialism is wholly unjustifiable."

Mr. Goss supported warmly the Grange position that not subsidies, but flexible price ceilings, will solve the present price problem and prevent inflation.

Fair price holds the key also to the farm manpower problem, he believes. Freezing labor to farm jobs is no answer, he held, because involuntary labor is of little value. One wise move, he suggested, would be to give agriculture adequate representation on any boards set up to deal with the national labor problem.

Grange in Co-operative Business





Much Activity in State of Washington

Upper: Unloading gasoline and diesel oil at one of 55 Co-operative supply units in Washington. Lower: Co-operative flour mill at Davenport, Wash., which has a capacity of 200 barrels a day.

South Carolina Children to Get Milk in School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Plenty of rich milk will be on the dietary program of South Carolina school children beginning Nov. 15, according to R. M. Robb, State supervisor of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Many children hitherto deprived of the nutritive value of milk will benefit.

As with other items of diet on the regular school program, milk distribution will be sponsored by the county boards of education, civic organizations, and the administration. Schools designated by the county superintendents of education and approved by the AMA will receive milk purchased in their general localities. To assure a quantity of milk for the school children, the AMA will provide subsidies equal to prices. Children able to pay one cent for each half pint of milk will be expected to pay, but milk will be served all children. Any surplus funds received from paying children will be used to provide additional free milk.

"This program is now of special value to the children of South Carolina and to the general public," Mr. Robb declared, "due to the increased activities of the children in this war period. The healthful value of milk is vital in normal times but in the present sustained conditions, this nourishment is an absolute necessity."

Milk producers who have had below maximum production due to a lack of accessible markets will be benefitted by the establishing of a potential market in every school. The anticipated increase in the milk supply will be of value to the general public, and should alleviate the critical shortage in some areas.

The proposed addition of milk to the school children's daily lunch program has received the indorsement of the State Department of Education and of public school officials throughout South Carolina. Numerous civic clubs in various communities have volunteered their sponsorship to assure the operation of the program in their schools.

Navy Spreads Work On Staff Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Senate Small Business Committee announced yesterday that the Navy had decided to cancel an order under which two manufacturers enjoy a "virtual monopoly" in the production of ready-made uniforms for naval officers.

The committee heralded with a two-page statement receipt of notice from the Department that the exclusive contracts of Cohen Goldman & Co., New York City, and Joseph & Weiss, Cleveland, Ohio, would be rescinded.

"Navy officials are now at work on a new plan which will spread orders for officers' uniforms among many of the smaller concerns that were squeezed out by the drastic terms of the original arrangement," the statement added.

The nature of the new plan was not disclosed.

National Grange Can Study Co-operatives in Northwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 11—Increased interest on the part of Grange farmers in co-operative business enterprises may well result from the visit of the national fraternity to the State of Washington. For Washington offers a shining example of what a fraternal order can do when it sets out to buy, manufacture and sell co-operatively.

The Washington State Grange claims more co-operative business affiliates than any other State group. It markets livestock, mills flour, prints its publications, manufactures powder for blasting and retails a variety of farm supplies through its co-operative business organizations. It has some 50 retail units throughout the State.

Success of this Grange in the business field may be credited in part to the work of the present National Master, Albert S. Goss, who first came to national notice through his activities in Washington State Grange co-operatives.

Mr. Goss had some 10 years experience farming in this State before he got into the co-operative business. He had operated a wheat farm in Benton County for a couple of years, then had been a dairy farmer in Benton County for seven more.

Called by Co-operative

He was not seeking to change his vocation when, during the deflationary period of the early '20s, he was called to Seattle to help in the management of the Grange Co-operative Wholesale which was having difficulties during the farm depression.

He thought he would stay just a few months and go back to his dairy farm. But the members of the Co-operative urged him to stay on and he remained two years as manager. Then he was elected Master of the Washington State Grange, and another man had to take over the management of the Co-operative Wholesale. But Mr. Goss maintained his keen interest in the success of the co-operatives, and to this day gives them his fullest support. Mr. Goss rarely uses slang, but once when questioned about his interest in co-operatives he found no other means to express himself. "I'm a co-operative nut," he said gravely. Grangers are glad he is.

When he returned to his home State this year, after some nine years residence in Washington, D. C., where for a time he was Land Bank Commissioner, he found co-operative business activities of the Grange thriving.

Finds Old Friend Thriving

The Grange Co-operative Wholesale of Seattle, and Spokane, of which he was once manager, is now doing a business of several million dollars a year handling petroleum products, farm machinery, and farm supplies for about 50 affiliated co-operative farm supply units in Washington, Montana, and Idaho.

The Grange Fire Insurance Association of Seattle, in its 48 years of existance, has come to be a $35,000,000 mutual company insuring property of Grange members only.

The Grange Livestock Marketing Association has constructed and is operating its own stockyards at Auburn, Wash.

The Grange Co-operative Printing Association operates a $20,000 printing plant. It is believed to be the only co-operative printing plant on the Pacific Coast.

The Grange Powder Company manufactures a special type of stump-blasting explosive and also produces a humus type commercial fertilizer.

The Grange Building Company put up the $31,000 Grange headquarters at Seattle which houses offices of these State-wide co-operatives.

Vital-Metal Shortage Hits Small Coinage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Being penny-wise is a thrifty policy, the Treasury conceded today—but there's no percentage in hoarding the coppers if you wind up having to take wooden nickels for them!

Acute shortages in war-vital metals—chiefly copper—may soon force the Treasury to ask Congress to pass laws permitting changes in specification and contents of small coins.

To meet the emergency, the United States Mint is experimenting with several substitutes, including other metals, various woods, plastics, and glass. The big trouble thus far has been getting the mechanical equipment to make the coins.

Chicago Bureau Keeps Busy Finding Only Payless Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—The people who apply for work at a new "employment bureau" here ask no salary and the jobs for which they are recommended pay none. Yet some 900 persons have filled out the application forms provided by this bureau, and those not yet assigned are eagerly awaiting to be called. The big wages paid by war industries offer no competition in this peculiar field.

The bureau places people only in social service agencies, and it places only volunteers. It is called officially the Joint Office of the Volunteer Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies and the O. C. D. Set up late this summer to meet the wartime "manpower" problem of the social service agencies, which cannot offer salaries to compete with industry, the Volunteer Bureau is now going full swing. It has placed several hundred people in settlements, day nurseries, and other social service agencies, and is constantly filling more demands for help which come to it from these organizations.

No ordinary placement work is this, however. When there is no salary inducement, some other reward must be found to keep a worker happy on his job. In most cases, the staff of this bureau find that the volunteer will stick to his non-paying position if it is really interesting, if it provides an outlet for the person's talents, teaches him something, and makes him feel he is really useful.

So it isn't just a matter of matching cards and finding that this person can do that job. True, there are files of cards from the social agencies listing jobs that need to be filled by volunteers. And there are these 900 applications filled out by men and women who want to contribute their spare time to good causes.

But this isn't a commercial employment bureau. Better not to place a person at all than to put him where he won't love his work, reason the directors of this bureau. For example, there is a banker who told the person who interviewed him he was willing to do anything, just so the job was hard enough. He wanted to use his expert knowledge. He will be given a hard job, but the directors are waiting for just the right kind of request to come in.

On the other hand, some applicants are so easy to place that their names never get filed; they are assigned on the spot. In this class there was a home economics graduate who offered her partime services. Now a home-maker, this specialist said she was planning to adopt a child and wanted some nursery experience. Without hanging up the receiver, the staff member who makes assignments arranged to have this woman go to a settlement house that needed a consultant in clothing and give her services in that role while she took a course in day nursery instruction.

20 Latin-Americans Win Scholarships Awarded by Guggenheim Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Guggenheim fellowships have been awarded to 20 Latin-American scholars and artists in the thirteenth annual Latin-American Fellowship competition of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. All of these Latin-American Fellows will come to the United States to carry on their work.

Announcement is also made of the election of Charles Merz, Editor of the New York Times, to be a Trustee of the Foundation, and of the appointment of Dr. Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology and Dean of the Division of Social Sciences in the University of Chicago, and of Dr. Louis Booker Wright, Director of Research in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., to be members of the Foundation's Advisory Board.

The list of Latin Americans granted fellowships follows: Dr. Theodoro Boza Barducci, Lime, Peru; Raúl Cortés Peña, of Chile; Rafael Edmundo Pontis Videla, of the Argentine Association for the Advancement of Science; Juan Ignacio Valencia, Buenos Aires; Amador Cobas, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Puerto Rico; Dr. Félix Cernuschi, Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Tucuman, Argentina; Jaime Lifshitz Gaj, of the National University of Mexico; Dr. Efrén Carlos del Pozo, Mexico City; Dr. Luis Vargas Farnández, Santiago de Chile; Dr. Nilson Torres de Rezende of Pernambuco, Brazil; Dr. Isabel P. Farfante, the only woman granted a Latin-American Fellowship, who is Instructor in Zoology in the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Havana; Dr. Juan José Lussich Siri, Montevideo, Uruguay; Dr. Fabio Leoni Werneck, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Alberto Evaristo Ginastera, Buenos Aires, Argentina, composer; Gabriel Fernández Ledesma, artist and author of Mexico City; Raúl Alberto Piérola, Parana, Argentina; Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, Mexico City; Antonio Rodríguez Luna, artist, of Mexico City; Dr. Antonio Hernández Travieso, Marianao, Cuba, and Arturo Arnaiz y Freg, National University of Mexico.

Turkeys Scarce, But— There's Lots of Sauce

WASHINGTON (AP)—There may be a shortage of turkeys and meats for Thanksgiving, but American families will be able to buy plenty of cranberry sauce to make that day seem like a prewar one.

The Agriculture Department reported that this year's crop will total 785,000 barrels. It pointed out that growing conditions have been unusually favorable in Massachusetts, where berries are of good color and above the average in size. The crop last year was 725,200 barrels.

Production by states follows: Massachusetts, 525,000 barrels; New Jersey, 105,000; Wisconsin, 105,000; Washington, 40,000, and Oregon, 10,000.

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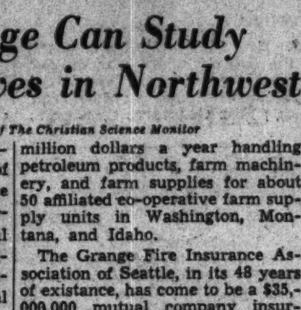
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

French in Hub Laud U.S. Move In No. Africa

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

French enthusiam for the American offensive in Africa bubbled over yesterday at the French War Stamp Tea sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff in the Cambridge Boat Club. A joyous sense of unity prevailed as erstwhile Free French and Vichy defenders demonstrated that the French are fundamentally French—that there is in reality but one France. Over and over, French persons present expressed their love for America and for France and their heartfelt desire to serve each in the common interest of both.

Quite spontaneously one French woman suggested they join in sending a telegram to President Roosevelt expressing their approval of American entry into French West Africa. The message was drawn up on the spot, read aloud by Mrs. Howard Rice, and indorsed by the group. It read: "We 300 American and French guests at the French War Stamp Tea, given under the auspices of the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff, pledge solidarity and support to you, our Commander-in-Chief, for the liberation of France and the world."

President's Message Read

The President's message to the French people was read by Prof. Jean Seznec of Harvard, and Mme. Nadia Boulanger, distinguished French composer and conductor, played the Marseillaise and "The Star Spangled Banner." The singing of the American Anthem was led by four Marines, and I have never heard it sung with more vigor by any group.

Yesterday's tea proved a dramatic climax to the series of six such teas. Admission in each case was 50 cents' worth or more of war savings stamps and the grand total of stamps and bonds sold at the door was $30,135. Approximately 1,500 persons attended.

The idea for the teas originated with a Czechoslovakian member of the Women's War Savings Staff, and the hostesses at the first tea were of that nationality. Polish, Danish and Norwegian, Greek, Belgian and Dutch teas followed. Typical native dishes, decorations, and costumes added to the charm of each occasion.

"And we'll have to give some more teas," said Mrs. S. Kingsley Porter, General Chairman, this morning. "Yesterday the Americans kept asking me why they couldn't have a tea, and I've already promised the Italians, who simply begged me for this opportunity to show their loyalty to the United States."

Spark Sets Patriotic Fire

As Chairman of the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff, Mrs. Porter has built the work around the foreign nationality groups resident in Cambridge.

"I am simply breathless trying to keep up with all their ideas," she reports. "Their zeal is unbelievable. We start a project like these teas with what we think is a little spark and it turns into a great fire. I think it shows how eager the women are to do something practical for the war program."

What is so touching, she adds, is the gratitude of the different nationality groups to the United States. "America has always done things for our countries, they say," according to Mrs. Porter. "Can't we do something for America?"

Mrs. Porter attributes the success of the Cambridge ventures in part to the fact that her staff has sought out no "big name" sponsors. "It's just the people that are doing it all," she said. "After all this is a people's war."



By a Staff Photographer

Under the Banner of the Fighting French

Four of the hostesses at yesterday's French Tea given at the Cambridge Boat Club under the auspices of the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff. They are standing on the balcony which was draped with the American and French flags and the banner of the Fighting French. Left to right: Miss Trudi Goldman, wearing a Breton costume; Miss Evelyn Rabut, also in picturesque French costume; Mme. Jean Seznec, in a "Bigouden" costume from the town of Pont-l'Abbé in Brittany; Miss Genevieve Chazereau, wearing a dress that came from Province les Beaux.

Germans Develop Take-Off Devices

Foreign Trade Flashes

Additional wings for aiding the take-off of heavily laden aircraft have been designed by a prominent German firm, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in Boston.

These extra wings are, in fact, detachable wing-tips to give a temporary increase in span, Mr. Smith said. They are dropped when the airplane has ascended. No other details than these, based on trade reports, are available, he said.

Olive Cultivation

Stimulation of the cultivation of olives is the object of a corporation just established by the Government of Argentina. Production and sale of olives, assistance to producers, establishment of factories and arrangements for exports of oil will be undertaken by the corporation.

* * *

Eire Fuel Scarce

The fuel situation in Eire continues serious. Although production of peat is large, it is good only for domestic heating, and the problem of transporting it to consuming centers appears insurmountable. Dublin now has gas service only 5½ hours a day, with further restrictions contemplated.

Rice for Chile

Increased rice production in Chile during the 1942-43 season is urged by the Government of that country as a result of the enlarged domestic and foreign demand. An experiment station is to be established to study rice culture, production, and marketing.

Uruguayan Corn

Imported corn is largely used in Uruguay for raw fuel for the generation of electricity and the manufacture of fuel-alcohol, and consumption is rapidly increasing. Demand for the corn also is being stimulated by an increase in the use of draft horses resulting from the gasoline shortage and by increased poultry and hog feeding.

Canadian Plywood

Plywood is being utilized in Canada to replace steel in the manufacture of freight cars. A sample car constructed with ⅝ inch thick five-ply British Columbia fir to replace 1-10th inch steel sheeting in the panels has been found satisfactory under some tests. Owing to lighter construction it is estimated that the 750 cars now on order for the Canadian Pacific can handle 700 extra tons of freight weight a trip.

Smaller Papers

Newspapers in Venezuela are feeling a shortage of newsprint and some of them have already reduced the number of pages. The Government has urged the papers to reduce the number of editions printed and to take other conservation measures.

Paraguayan Tin

Tin consumption in Paraguay is almost exclusively by industries which are producing strategic materials either for the United States or the United Kingdom in the form of canned meat products. Essential tin import requirements from the United States for 1943 amount to about 140 metric tons.

Courts Get First Rent Ceiling Case

Perhaps the first case of its kind to come before the Massachusetts courts was an action today involving refusal of a tenant to accept an increase in rent.

Frank McCarthy, occupant of a room in the apartment house owned by Naschim Joseph of Fitchburg, testified to the local Office of Price Administration that his rent was increased on May 15 from $5 to $6.50 a week. After paying the higher figure until Sept. 8, Mr. McCarthy on advice from the OPA paid the landlord $5, which was refused.

Mr. Joseph has now brought action to evict the tenant on grounds that he wanted the room for his personal occupancy. Hearings will be resumed in the case sometime during this month.

Wives May Work Without Dismay

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 11 (AP)—Wives may go to work without fear of rushing their husbands into the Army, State Selective Service officials said yesterday.

This policy, they said, although not yet official in Washington, was definitely the trend because of the increasing manpower shortage.

"There is only a technical difference between a wife who is already working and one who could support herself if she had to," one official said. "And in the case of couples with no children, when we get to those men, we'll have to take them regardless. In the meantime, their wives might as well get busy if they can."

Christian Science Program Announced

Rex Benware will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, November 15, from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. The subject of the address is "Divine Protection." Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" Quartet assisted by a staff organist.

This is the second program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Assembly Nov. 14 At Hotel Statler By Southern Club

In celebration of Armistice Day, the Southern Club of Boston will hold an assembly and ball at the Hotel Statler on the evening of Nov. 14. Ceremonies will be held in memory of the servicemen who fell in World War I and for those who have been killed in the present struggle.

There will be among the guests visitors from nearly every southern state, members of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps, and Coast Guard, and a special welcome will be extended to the club's New England friends.

In the receiving line will be Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Henry M. Faser, Mrs. Van Wolff, Mrs. Mary Belle Gay, Harold Rice, Mrs. J. H. McClary, Mrs. Willard B. Freeman, and Lieut. Henry M. Faser, United States Navy. Maj. Robert E. Green, President, is in charge of arrangements.



Canadian Asks Speedy Trial Of Axis Gang

Speedy trial of Axis criminals after the United Nations gain victory was called for by Angus L. MacDonald, Canadian Minister of Naval Affairs, last night in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian-American League at the Copley-Plaza.

"Whatever else has to be settled," he said, "one thing must be sure. That is that every person guilty of murder, every Gestapo chief who ordered or allowed anyone to be beaten to death; all in authority in Germany and Japan responsible for unjustified murder must be brought to the bar of justice to answer for their sins and crimes."

The Canadian naval official expressed firm conviction that the United Nations will win the war. He cited the expansion of Canadian industry and armed services as an indication of what each of the United Nations is doing to gain victory.

"On the industrial side alone," he said, "war orders filled by Canadian factories since the beginning of the war aggregate more than $6,000,000,000.

"As to our armed forces, at the beginning of the war we had an active army of some 5,000. Today the Canadian active Army has roughly 400,000 enrolled and nearly half of these are overseas. Besides this we have a reserve army of some 200,000.

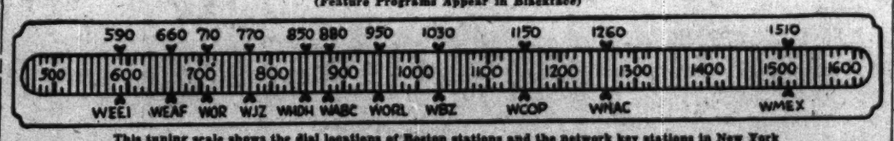
"At the beginning of the war the Royal Canadian Air Force had a strength of 4,500. Today it numbers close to 150,000. The Canadian Navy at the beginning of the war had a strength of 1,700 and 15 ships. Today the Canadian Navy has a strength of 50,000 officers and men and some 500 ships."

Betsy Ross Group Of D. A. R. Plans Annual Guest Day

The Betsy Ross Chapter will hold its annual Guest Day on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. at the Y.W.C.A. Auditorium in Lawrence. Dr. Laurence I. Barber, pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church of Arlington, will give an illustrated lecture on "Old France in the New World." Special guests will include regents of out-of-town chapters as well as representatives of local patriotic organizations. Mrs. Clarence W. Dean of Andover is chairman of hostesses.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	David Harum	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood ..	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Popular music
3:30	Mrs. Roosevelt	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Post; Band Parade.	V. F. W. Armistice Prgm	"Right to Happiness".	Sports comments	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15	"These Unfinished	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Across the Footlights	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:30	"Tasks": Armistice.	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"Man With a Band"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Songs: "Date Book"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	"Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Scorig of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Treasury Star Parade	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk.
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Man Your Battle Stations	Pianists; songs	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Armistice Day Program	John Barry, comment	Yard": Variety
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch.	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Cliquot Club Eskimos	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	mann's Concerto in A
9:30	Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	minor
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Dearest Enemy".	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert; news	Local sports
10:45	News; Ridout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Senator David I. Walsh	Local sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast; Sportcast	Radio Night Club	"War Transportation"	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Warren's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Oddities"; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes.	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	News; Music	Entertainment	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	Musical Timetable
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	Musical Timetable
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine"; music.	Military Band; News.	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Studio program	Music of Many Lands.	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister"; sketch.	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch.	News Comments	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Club news	"Helpmate"; drama.	"Cheer Up Gang"; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	riety show	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor,	Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Neighborhood Call	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook.	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	"Swingtime"	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	War Bond Drive.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns.	"Bouquet"; music	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Curtain Time; music.
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk.	Interviews
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news.	Harry James' Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; "Good Food Buys"	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; "Book Ends"	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ recital
2:45	"Pepper Young's	Treasury Star Parade	Hymn Recital	Sports comments	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, News.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Popular Music
3:30	"Post"; Band Parade	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Sports Comments	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news.	Shep Fields' Orchestra
4:15	Del Castillo, organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Across the Footlights	Andrews Sisters
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Harold Turner, pianist.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	String Ensemble	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00	Victory Song Carni-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:15	val; "Date Book"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	"Song Shop"	News; Dinner Concert.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	Sports; 'Marching Along'	Sports; Music
6:30	Fraser Hunt, news.	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Meet the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman.	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighty Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Geoffrey Harwood, news	Basil Rathbone; music	Sports program	Yard"; variety
8:00	"Share Your Christ-	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Ted Lewis Favorites"
8:15	mas"; quiz show	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Robert Patterson	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"	"It's That So?"; forum.
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Resolved: That a Fed-	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	eral World Government	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: D'Indy
9:15	teur program	Should Be Established"	Ginny Simms; Victor	News Service	Symphony on a French
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.	Borge; Edgar Buchanan;	Waltham Air Raid War-	Mountain Air
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; orchestra	dens' Quiz Program	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	Ransom Sherman; orch.	"Victory & You"; guests	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert; News	Jimmie Lunceford Or.
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; guest	Treasury Star Parade	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra	Day's End: News

Legionnaires Plan Special Scrap Drive

More than 89,000 New England Legionnaires will inaugurate a special scrap-metal drive next week, it was announced today. Their object will be to locate and collect the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 discarded automobiles which have been missed in the October collection.

New England is still 200,000 tons short of its Dec. 31 scrap goal, and the American Legion expects to help materially in sending the State over the top.

Heading the drive in Massachusetts are Commander Dr. John H. Hall and Adjutant Coleman C. Curran.

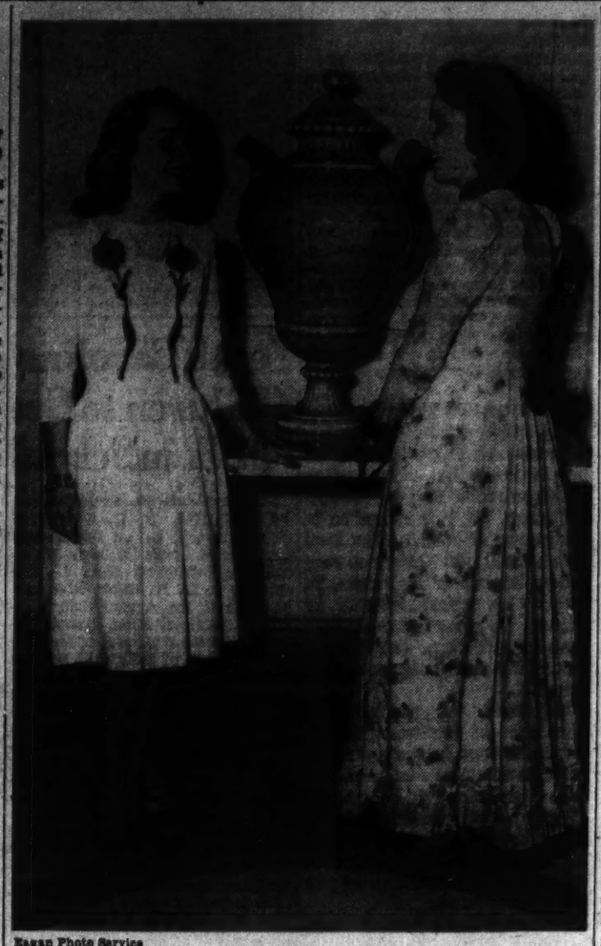
Salvation Army Chief in Boston For Several Talks

Gen. George Lyndon Carpenter, international head of the Salvation Army, arrives in Boston late today for a series of talks to Boston audiences tonight and tomorrow.

Fifth General of the Salvation Army, General Carpenter is on a coast-to-coast tour on his first official visit to the United States. His wife is accompanying him. He has seen service with the Salvation Army in London, Toronto and South America.

General Carpenter is being welcomed today by officers and friends of the Salvation Army from the six New England States. Tonight a dinner and reception will be staged in his honor at the University Club with 40 prominent Boston men as guests. Tomorrow noon he will be presented to the Boston Rotary Club by John E. Wilson, President of the Club and Chairman of the Salvation Army's Greater Boston advisory committee.

At 3 p. m. tomorrow Mrs. Carpenter will speak at a women's gathering at 1371 Beacon Street, Brookline, sponsored by Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor. At 8 p. m. General and Mrs. Carpenter will address a Salvation Army meeting at Jordan Hall.



Hagan Photo Service

Styles Through the Years

Modern and antique gowns will be modeled by girls in Boston University's college of practical arts and letters at the Boston University Women's Council Bazaar, Friday, Nov. 13, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., at the University's Hayden Memorial, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, in a fashion show which is part of the program. Gowns from E. T. Slattery Company have been loaned through the courtesy of P. A. O'Connell, President, and a Boston University trustee. Beatrice Farnum of Providence, R. I., wears the modern gown (left). Claire Hammond of Worcester (right) will model the 75-year-old tea gown belonging to Council member Miss Florence Stevens of Providence, R. I.

New Hampshire's Governor Due to Seek U. S. Senate Next

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 11—One of the most strenuous political campaigns in New Hampshire has ended with the Republicans strengthening their hold on State offices. New Hampshire's congressional and senatorial seats will continue to be occupied by Republicans. Not only has Gov. Robert O. Blood been re-elected but he will have the support of strong Republican majorities in the House of Representatives, the State Senate, and the Executive Council.

The three-to-two Republican majority in the Executive Council has been increased to four to one. Already speculation has it that Governor Blood, who will begin his second term in January, will seek the United States Senate post now held by Charles W. Tobey, in 1944.

N. H. U. New Course

The University of New Hampshire is announcing further extensions of its activities to meet demands of war industries. The University points out that there is a critical need for women as junior draftsmen and blueprint tracers. So the University is inaugurating a course in mechanical drawing under its engineering, natural science, management war training program. This will be a part-time course given on the University campus and, although men are also free to take the course, women are especially urged to investigate the possibilities it opens to them for employment. At the same time a course of interest to men from public service companies—electricians and power station operators—was announced for the near future. A course in direct current principles will soon be given at both Manchester and Durham.

The Mount Washington II, which has had difficulties since it was launched on Lake Winnipesaukee two years ago to replace its namesake, which had been destroyed by fire, is being put up for the duration. Officials of the General Ship & Engine Works of East Boston, builders of the boat who took it over at the bankruptcy sale, are removing the oil-burning power plant of the Mount Washington for use in a ship that is being fitted out for the Navy. After the war the owners of the boat plan to install diesel motors and resume operations.

4,000 Tires Turned In

New Hampshire automobile owners are taking the order to sell their extra tires to the United States Government seriously. Figures for the entire State have not been made available as yet, but Office of Price Administration officials disclose that in the Manchester area more than 4,000 tires have been turned in. These represent sales to the Government by automobile owners of their tires in excess of five to a car. This represents about one tire for every four cars in the area for which a Federal auto stamp was purchased. The State OPA Office also discloses that the problem of obtaining tires for trucks is becoming serious in New Hampshire. For the last month truck owners were found to be eligible to receive 1,189 more tires than the State's quota. OPA officials point out that New Hampshire's quota is in line with the quotas for the rest of the country. Because of this situation the 1,189 remaining approved applications will be carried over to the next month. The most vital of the applicants, plus the new ones to file, will received tires first.

Ceilings Situation

The New Hampshire OPA office is cracking down on retail food establishments that have been found to be violating price ceiling regulations. The enforcement division has made a detailed study of compliance by large retail markets throughout the State. As a result, warning notices have been sent out to 30 such establishments. They are charged with violating various phases of the orders, including selling merchandise at prices in excess of ceiling prices and failure to comply with price posting regulations. OPA officials say that if these merchants do not get into line at once that suspension of business orders against them will be requested. The State organization has already obtained a number of such orders for alleged violations of gasoline rationing but none for price control violations as yet.

Share-Meat Campaign

A share-the-meat campaign, in which every New Hampshire family will be informed regarding the need to cut civilian consumption by about 15 per cent and will be instructed regarding nutritional values of substitute foods, will be inaugurated in New Hampshire within a few weeks, according to the State Council of Defense. Facts and figures about the meat situation will reach the public through the neighborhood organizations set up by the University of New Hampshire Extension Service for rural areas and by the households division of the consumer interest committee of the Council of Defense for urban centers. The county and local nutrition committees will train urban and rural neighborhood leaders who will carry this message of sharing the meat and using meat sparingly to every family. The share-the-meat campaign aims to bring about a change in civilian eating habits to meet the situation.

Legislature 'Pegged'

New Hampshire voters have done the unexpected. At the recent election they approved by the necessary majority all three of the proposed amendments to the State's Constitution. By a vote of better than five to one the size of the New Hampshire House of Representatives will be cut by 50 members and pegged at from 375 to 400 members. By a similar vote the voters approved the extension of absentee voting to candidates for State and local offices. By a vote of five to two the voters approved giving the Legislature permission to reduce or eliminate taxes on growing timber and woodlots. All three of these proposals were adopted by the state constitutional convention. Leaders of the convention devoted considerable energy, prior to the convention, educating voters on the need to express their sentiments on the questions.

FSA Says Farms Of East Cut Output

UPPER DARBY, Pa., Nov. 11 (AP)—An "alarming tendency" among Eastern farmers to reduce production next year was reported yesterday by the Farm Security Administration, which attributed the trend to "the certainty of an even greater scarcity of farm labor."

J. H. Wood, Regional FSA Director, said a survey of farm owners in the Maine-through-Maryland region showed "a tide of despondency and added that if production is curtailed "it will seriously jeopardize the war effort" and endanger public health."

Mr. Wood recommended the establishment of more migratory farm labor camps and the relocation of "vast numbers" of farm families from unproductive to productive lands to prevent a food shortage.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Thursday, Nov. 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:26 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
London—7:30 p. m. — Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.-68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.78meg., 25.5m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Production Front. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m. — Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Sydney—9:26 p. m. — "In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLG5, 9.68meg., 41m.
Melbourne—10:28 p. m. — "In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WGTH, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News Service.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Ivory Tower."
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Music Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

Boston (43.2mc) and Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Man with a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Pansant" & Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; "Marching Along."
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barrie Sisters; Willard Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl; Morton, Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—David I. Walsh, Talk.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Otto S. Beyer: Transportation.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Warren's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Blue Barron's Orchestra.

Openings on Boston Screens—New Symphony for Cambridge

New Films at Metropolitan And the State and Orpheum

Because of the holiday, today has been generally chosen as the opening date for new films instead of Thursday, which generally is the favorite day for bringing in new programs. The Metropolitan, State and Orpheum, and the Paramount and Fenway all are announcing a change in billing. The Keith Memorial, however, has decided to continue with its present picture, and the RKO Boston, where there is a vaudeville booking to be considered, will hold to its usual plan of opening a new program on Friday.

'Major and Minor'

Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland head the cast for "The Major and the Minor," the principal item on the program starting today at the Metropolitan. As nearly everyone must know by now, this is the film in which Miss Rogers disguises herself temporarily as a 12-year-old.

She plays the role of a small-town girl in New York who decides to return home, finds she lacks the money to pay the train fare, and decides to masquerade as a child and travel on a half-fare ticket. Mr. Milland is the major of the title. Rita Johnson, Robert Benchley, Diana Lynn, and Lela Rogers, mother of Ginger Rogers, are in the supporting cast. Billy Wilder directed.

The companion feature is "Buses Roar," a melodrama about Japanese sabotage activities in America. Richard Travis and Julie Bishop head the cast.

At Keith Memorial

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "The Navy Comes Through," war melodrama about a naval detachment assigned to a freighter for a voyage to Europe. Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, and Jane Wyatt head the cast. The other feature on the program, "Moonlight in Havana," with Allan Jones and Jane Frazee, also continues.

At State and Orpheum

The screen version of "My Sister Eileen," with Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, and Janet Blair in the principal roles, is scheduled to arrive today at the State and Orpheum. The picture, like the play, is concerned with the adventures of a couple of girls from Columbus, Ohio, who find themselves confronted by one awkward situation after another when they set themselves up unknowingly in a bohemian district in New York. George Tobias, Allyn Joslyn, Jeff Donnell, Richard Quine, and June Havoc are in the cast.

"The Spirit of Stanford," the second feature, is a football picture, with Frankie Albert, Margaret Chapman, and Shirley Patterson in the cast.

'Iceland' Moving

Beginning today, "Iceland," with Sonja Henie and John Payne in the principal roles, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. A new companion feature is being combined with it on the program for first showing in Boston. This is "Careful, Soft Shoulders," a farce melodrama with espionage complications against a background in Washington. Virginia Bruce, James Ellison Aubrey Mather, Sheila Ryan, and Ralph Byrd are among the players.

At the Normandie

"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart in one of his hard-boiled roles and with George Brent as an independent truckman, is at the Normandie starting today. Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel are among the principals, with Allen Jenkins, Penny Singleton, Anthony Averill, and Elliot Sullivan in supporting roles. Lloyd Bacon directed. The other feature, "Bashful Bachelor," stars Lum and Abner.



© Paramount

Ray Milland and Ginger Rogers

In "The Major and the Minor," now at the Metropolitan



© RKO Radio

Pat O'Brien and George Murphy

In "The Navy Comes Through," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Martinů Work's Première Set for Tomorrow Evening

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Vermont is the place to go for a composer who wants to write some pretty good passages for orchestra. Vermont, that is to say, in July. Such conclusion, at least, may be drawn from what Bohuslav Martinů did while sojourning at Middlebury last summer. Music of his which illustrates the point comprises the Scherzo and the Largo of Mr. Martinů's Symphony No. 1, which has its world première at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, tomorrow evening.

The work, dedicated to the memory of Mme. Natalie Koussevitzky, stands on the program of the regular Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony this week as well as on the bill of the university meeting.

There is no certain telling from a hurried examination of a new orchestral score just how the music will go in performance; but something about the look of the manuscript of this Symphony No. 1 indicates that the second and third divisions achieve what they go after—the one being a successful run on humor, and the second the same on sentiment. You go to Vermont in search of those two things, and you find them. Mr. Martinů had only to translate his holiday experiences and impressions into tone, and he had his Scherzo and his Largo done. Wherever his first division, Allegro, may have been designed, and wherever his final one, Allegro again, might be put on paper, he had the human part of his story safely and indelibly recorded.

One thing we know of Mr. Martinů that stands through everything; we know it from music of his which was brought to notice by the Boston Symphony last season, given, indeed, its first performance — Concerto Grosso for chamber orchestra. We know that he stands strictly for form. One way of explaining him, he is neoclassic, though that is not to say that he follows a fashion. He likes orderly, regular construction according to historic methods. That made him ready in his brief vacationing in Vermont to set his ideas down and work them out with promptitude. He only had to fill in the outlines of the traditional Scherzo, with first section, trio, and reprise of the first section, and he had his exploit in comedy accomplished. Then he had only to express his romantic emotions through the mechanism of the song form, and he had his slow movement clinched.

If Mr. Martinů employed a small instrumental plan for his Concerto Grosso of a year ago, he provides business this time for nearly everything the Boston Symphony has. Piano, harps, and percussion of many sorts are called for, along with the strings, the brasses, and only an odd voice or two of the woods left out. He seems to have a generally full sonority, without a great deal of soloizing, and he works up what appear on the page like strong climaxes. Yet the direction for forte is restrainedly used, and for double-forte, as far as a quick turning of the leaves showed, not at all. Crescendo effects, in other words, reside in the multiplication of instruments rather than in forcible treatment of them.

Now, then, disputing the moderns, who have tried to assure us that Aristotelian rule and restraint are things of the past, comes along a man who would convince us that they are just as applicable in art as ever. In the Symphony No. 1, strength, power, and massiveness come to realization, when wanted, without drive or noise. In this work, unless impression errs, we hear what an orchestra sounds like when its every instrument has to contribute to the communication, whether of light whim or of deep-down passion.

Hollywood Plans

Paramount plans to produce "Adopt a Pilot" as an elaborate musical film with Fred MacMurray and Marjorie Reynolds in the cast. Ernest Pagano and Michael Fessier will write the screen play, which will be adapted from Elizabeth Meehan's story of the romance of a night club dancer and a pilot.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Wake Island," with Brian Donlevy, William Bendix, and Walter Abel; and "My Favorite Spy," with Kay Kyser and Ellen Drew.

Symphony Fund Progresses

Half the money necessary to meet the needs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through the current season has been pledged.

This was dramatically revealed yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Friends of the Orchestra in Symphony Hall.

Charles H. Watkins, executive vice-chairman of the finance committee, had just announced from the platform that the original figure of $188,000 needed had been reduced by gifts and pledges to $101,000, when Seth T. Gano, a member of the committee, interrupted to report that an anonymous donor, already a contributor through the Friends, had sent in a check for $5,000 as an unrestricted gift.

Shortly thereafter, Jerome D. Greene, president of the Trustees, who was presiding in the absence in Washington of Reginald C. Foster, chairman of the Friends, announced that another gift of $10,000 had been received on the unrestricted basis, thus providing a substantial beginning of an unrestricted fund.

Mr. Watkins also reported that the Trustees, in addition to performing their duties without compensation, had themselves contributed $25,500.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who had expected to attend but was prevented by an official engagement, sent a letter which was read by Mr. Greene, expressing his belief in the necessity of supporting the arts in wartime as one of the things for which we are fighting.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made a cordial speech voicing official appreciation of the distinction the orchestra has brought to the city and also declaring his belief in the spiritual value of great music.

A resolution was adopted conveying to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky the Friends' appreciation of his service to the community not only as conductor of the orchestra but as founder of the Berkshire Music Center.

After the business meeting, the orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky played Beethoven's Second Symphony, and then a reception was held.

At RKO Boston

"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," with Basil Rathbone as the sleuth and Nigel Bruce as Dr. Watson, will be the film at the RKO starting Friday. On the stage will be Charlie Spival and his orchestra, Shirley Ross, Henny Youngman, Rosalind Gordon, and the Nonchalants.

News of the Stage

New York

Katharine Cornell has completed the casting of her production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" with the addition of four players. Alice Belmore Cliffe (Anfisa), Stanley Bell (Lieutenant Roddey), Arthur Chatterton (Ferapont), and Tom McDermott (Fedotik) are the final additions.

In addition to celebrities previously announced to participate in "Cheer China," the midnight revue to be presented at Radio City Music Hall for the benefit of the United China Relief on Friday, Nov. 20, the following will participate: Bill Robinson, Dolores Del Rio, Lili Damita, Johnny Green, and Elsa Maxwell. The cast is now rehearsing under the direction of Leon Leonidoff.

Brock Pemberton will be the only Broadway producer to appear as himself in "Stage Door Canteen," the United Artists picture that Sol Lesser is making for the American Theater Wing War Services. Mr. Pemberton will be seen as a bus-boy in the Canteen, a role with which he has become familiar since the opening of this place for service men.

By alternating players in the various roles, "Once Over Lightly," opening Thursday, Nov. 19, at the Alvin Theater, will give performances every night, as well as three matinees, insead of the customary two. Matinees will be on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, except Thanksgiving week, when the Wednesday matinee will be dropped and a holiday matinee performance given instead.

A luncheon in honor of Miss Cornell, to be given by the Women's Division of Russian War Relief in the Savoy Plaza, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 17, is announced by Countess Alexandra L. Tolstoy.

Lemuel Ayers will design the setting for Gilbert Miller's production of "Lifeline," Norman Armstrong's drama of the British Merchant Marine now in rehearsal under the direction of Dudley Digges. Digges, Colin Keith-Johnston, Rhys Williams, aid Whitford Kane have leading roles. "Lifeline" opens at the Belasco Theater Monday evening, Nov. 30.

Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As his tribute to Armistice Day, Frank Parker, tenor, sings a group of war songs, accompanied by Victor Bay's Orchestra and chorus. Another feature of the program will be the reading of an editorial, "America, the Prayer of the World," by David Ross, CBS-WEEI, 6:30 p. m.

Excerpts from the Rodgers and Hart operetta, "Dearest Enemy," will be presented on "Great Moments in Music" with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Charles Kullman, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone, singing leading roles. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Henry Hull will co-star with his son, Henry Hull, Jr., in "Combat Correspondent," a dramatization describing the experiences of newsmen who accompany the Marines in actual battle. Brig. Gen. Keller Rockey of the Marines is guest speaker, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Eddie Cantor will introduce Shirley Dinsdale, ventriloquist, who becomes a regular member of his weekly program. Akim Tamiroff is tonight's guest. NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Senator David I. Walsh will speak on "Winning the War," MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m., and at 11:15 p. m., same station, Otto S. Beyer, transportation representative, War Manpower Commission, will speak on war transportation problems.

U. S. Marines Take to the Air In Rigid Parachute Training

The United States Marine base at New River, N. C., is night and day turning out hardened, toughened troopers educated to meet the enemy in any climate, in any manner, under any odds. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has been visiting this Marine base reports today in the third of four articles on the grueling offensive war training provided these men.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW RIVER, N. C., No. 11—At home on land and at sea, the United States Marines are now taking to the air in an increasing degree.

Paced by the Army's paratroops, the Marine Corps has turned to the development of its own Paramarines, men whose job it is to plummet down behind enemy lines in jungle, swamp or mountain range.

Here at the Fleet Marine Force Training Center, a group of newspapermen has just followed the Paramarines through part of their stiff six-weeks course of training. We saw them practice their tumbling exercises which not only toughen the body but give it a catlike agility; we saw them make their first jumps from practice towers, and then went up with them in a huge transport to watch them pour from the plane with full battle equipment.

Meeting the highest physical and mental standards, these Paramarines are the elite of the Corps, just as the Corps is generally considered to be the "fightingest" branch of the United States armed forces. It is apparent from watching the intensity with which these men train that the Marine Corps has reserved an important place for them in its battle plan against the Japanese.

Number Secret

The exact number of Paramarines is a secret, but there will be enough of them to cut deep holes in the Japanese defense lines all the way across the Southwest Pacific. Like all Marine fighters, these airmen are being instilled with a relentlessly offensive spirit and it is a safe prediction that their large-scale appearance in the Pacific will be an unhappy day for the Japanese.

All volunteers, the Paramarines are chosen after they have completed the full regular Marine course of training and have learned all the tricks of ship-to-shore landings, hand-to-hand combat, expert marksmanship, and artillery, especially mortar, fire.

Their first course is learning the art of tumbling without personal injury. Jumping from high platforms and from a dummy plane, the Paramarines soon learn to land with the grace of a cat leaping from the back fence. Even when heavily loaded with battle gear, the men develop an astounding facility for meeting the ground with the least possible shock.

When all this has become second nature, the men are transferred to several 250-foot towers, where their parachute practice begins. On one tower, which has what is called a "controlled drop," the men merely sit in a seat which then drops some 235 feet, only to be checked just before hitting the ground. This accustoms them to the sensation of falling.

"Fly-Away"

On the second tower, known as the "fly-away," the Paramarines have their first taste of jumping with 'chutes. Standing under one of the 250-foot-high crossbars, the Paramarine is strapped into the harness of an opened parachute which is then hoisted to the top of the tower. Released, the man is on his own as if an actual jump had been made from a plane.

Using a parachute which is 32 feet in diameter, instead of the regulation 28-foot 'chute, the Paramarine drops at the rate of from 16 to 20 feet a second, depending upon weather conditions. Under ideal conditions, he lands with the same force that would be experienced from jumping from a roof six to 12 feet above the ground. The shock is greatly increased, however, if there is a brisk breeze blowing or if the parachutist happens to be swinging in the harness at the moment he hits the ground.

Then comes what is the supreme test for most parachutists—their first jump from a plane. About 10 of them climb into a big transport, which rises to approximately 1,000 feet. When the plane has circled and is nearing the field, the the men stand, form a line back from the open door, and hitch their ripcords to a static line on the inside of the plane. At a word from their commander, they rush for the open door—each man being helped by a husky push from the officer.

Pushing Misunderstood

There has been much misunderstanding about this pushing, it having been erroneously reported that it was necessary because some men balked at the final step into space. Actually, records show that less than one fourth of one per cent of the men refuse to make their first jump. The pushing is due to the need for getting every man out in the shortest possible time in order to prevent their being too widely dispersed upon landing.

Once down, the men quickly free themselves from their 'chutes, gather up additional weapons and supplies which have been dropped by cargo parachhuets, and, depending upon "enemy" conditions, either fan out to attack or form a defensive nucleus assault.

Another phase of air activity, that of handling barrage balloons, is also receiving much attention at the New River station. Training with the Marines in this activity are a number of sailors, whose task it will be to handle the barrage balloons when attached to vessels of a convoy for protection against dive and torpedo bombers.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by Behrmand. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"King of Stallions," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. "Lure of Islands," Margie Hart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Exeter—"News and Short Subjects," 2, 5, 8. "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brothers Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 3:15, 5:05, 7:45, 10:35. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jean Arthur, James Stewart. 2:35, 8:50, 9:15. "Mystery of Marie Roget," 1, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Modern—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner. 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50. "Racket Busters," 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 10:15.

Old South Newsreel—"Mask of Nippon," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p.m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1, 3:35, 6:20, 8:55.

RKO-Boston—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:50, 4, 6:15, 8:25, 10:40. Stage Show. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Scollay — "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "The U. S. Marine Corps," "Information Please," "New Soldiers Are Tough," "Pete Smith," "How to Cook Economically," "Travel, Ceylon, India." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 1, 4:02, 7:12, 10:21. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2:44, 5:53, 9:03.

Telepix — "Private John Smith, U. S. A" "Letter from Bataan," "Information Please," "The Magic Alphabet," "Polo Pony," Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"X Marks the Spot," Neil Hamilton. 2:20, 4:40, 6:50, 9. "Halfway to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 1:05, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"International Settlement," 1:30, 5:00, 8:35. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 3:10, 6:40, 10:10.

Uptown—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:50, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Wake Island," Robert Preston, "Tombstone," Richard Dix. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. Continuous 2-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Rings on Her Fingers," Gene Tierney, Henry Fonda. "A Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. Continuous 2-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr, "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. Continuous from 1:15.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. Continuous 2-11.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 5, 8.
Coolidge Corner: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 6:40. 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. Continuous 1-11.
University: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:35, 4:50, 8. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 3:30, 6:45, 9:55.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Old Homestead." 2, 7.
Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell, "Tombstone," Richard Dix. Continuous 1-11.
Codman: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:17, 6:16, 9:17. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:47, 4:46, 7:47.
Uphams Corner: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 2:05, 5:45, 9:28. "Playmates," Kay Kyser. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. Continuous 1:30-11.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:13. "Sing Your Worries Away." 2, 7:53.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. Continuous 1:30-11.
Hyde Park: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:23, 4:05, 6:42, 9:19. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 2:56, 5:33, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 6, 9. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5:08, 8:16. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:20, 6:28, 9:36.
Mystic: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:15, 8:40. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard and Martha O'Driscoll. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:40, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 3:15, 8.
Orpheum: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:55, 8. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:15, 9:20.
Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Victor Mature. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. Continuous 1:30-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. Continuous 1:30-11.
Medford: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:05.

MELROSE — Melrose: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. Continuous 1:30-11.

NATICK—Colonial: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Give Out Sisters," Andrew Sisters. Continuous 2-11.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. Continuous today.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1:30-11.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Foreign Agent." 2, 8.
Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Flying With Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Flying With Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Spy Ship," C. Stevens. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, V. Field. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. Continuous 2-11.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis. 2:06, 7:51. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 3:42, 9:27.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Top Sergeant," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time's —The Fighting French." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. Continuous today.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:40, 8. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 6:30, 9:35.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — MASK OF NIPPON
TREMONT — BING CROSBY MARY MARTIN — BIRTH OF BLUES
NORMANDIE — Bashful Bachelor Racket Busters — HUMPHREY BOGART
BIJOU — King of Stallions Lure of Islands — MARGIE HART
SQUARE MYS 1000 — Confirm or Deny Tuttles of Tahiti — CHARLES LAUGHTON
UPHAMS TAL. 5000 — KAY KYSER PLAYMATES — HOLD BACK DAWN

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NOW Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE "ICELAND"
Plus "Careful, Soft Shoulders"

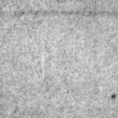
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Plus "Busses Roar"

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Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
JAN SMETERLIN
Soloist

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TRAPP FAMILY
Remaining Seats at Box Office and Filene's
New Numbers—Old Favorites
IN SYMPHONY HALL
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Brilliantly acclaimed for her three solo appearances with Boston Symphony last season.
Polyna (Soprano)
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Produced and directed by Leo McCarey. An RKO Radio Picture.
ON THE GREAT STAGE. Music, rhythm and dance in a gay spectacle produced by Russell Markert, with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
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THIS IS THE ARMY
Cast of 300 Soldiers
ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF
No Mail or Telephone Orders
Eves.: Opening Night, $11.00, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Other Eves.: $3.85, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

WILBUR • Eves. 8:30—Mat. TODAY
"Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed"—POST
JUNIOR MISS
EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT.: 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
"MOST EXCITING DRAMA WE'VE EVER SEEN"—EAGER, TRAVELER.
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ERNEST COSSART • LYNN PHILLIPS • BYRON McGRATH
Eves. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.20; Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.75; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: 55c to $1.65

COLONIAL • 9 Days Cont. | Tom'w Eve. 8:30
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
The Great Big Doorstep
A New Comedy
by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT
(From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL)
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. SAT. AND WED. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

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Nov. 12 to Nov. 15 Cont. 1:30 to 11 P. M.
"PIED PIPER"
Monty Woolley and Roddy McDowell
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
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BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
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"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE — Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M.
250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
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ROSALINDA
Max Reinhardt Version of Johann Strauss' Operetta "Fledermaus"
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Wed. Mat. $1.10-$2.20. Sat. Mat. $1.10-$2.75
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Nazis Drive Across Vichy France

Continued from Page 1

pletion with the request of the French commander at Casablanca for an armistice, but German airborne troops and warplanes were reported to have landed in Tunisia, buffer protectorate between Algeria and Libya.

The Vichy Radio announced that Admiral Michelier, commander at the Moroccan port of Casablanca, had been compelled to ask an armistice because "after three days of fierce fighting all means of resistance are exhausted."

Collapse of the fight there followed the surrender of Algiers on Sunday and entrance of American troops into Oran Tuesday. These were the three chief centers of resistance in Algiers and Morocco.

It was not known whether any British or American forces had succeeded in reaching Tunisia, said the Allied spokesman who announced the arrival of German forces there.

The German Radio broadcast that American troops had begun an attack upon Tunis, but this possibly was part of the German effort to justify the Axis move into the French Protectorate.

The Vichy Radio reported only that Tunis had an air-raid alarm of an hour and a half.

He said the German movement had "been going on for some little time," but that the Nazi strength there was not known.

Bizerte in Tunisia is the best and largest naval base in French North Africa and is about 40 miles from Tunis, the Capital. The Tunisian coast is about 130 miles from Sicily, shortest distance between French North Africa and Italy.

Eighth Army Chiefs Rewarded by King

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11

King George VI yesterday promoted Lieut.-Gen. Bernard Law Montgomery to the rank of General "for service in the field" as Comamnder of the British Eighth Army in its triumph over Rommel in Egypt.

The King also approved the promotion of General Sir Harold Alexander, General Montgomery's chief, to the Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

General Montgomery was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Status of French Fleet Still Remains Doubtful

There was still no official information here as to the movements of the French Fleet.

Although advices from Vichy said unconfirmed reports were circulating there that the Fleet had left Toulon and was believed to be somewhere off Corsica en route to join forces with the United Nations.

But the major part was believed in some quarters still to be based at Toulon toward which Hitler's troops were striking.

It was announced that Lieutenant General Anderson is commanding British troops, the vanguard of the several divisions sent to North Africa to reinforce the Americans, and that Air Marshal Sir William Welsh is commanding the Royal Air Force in that area.

French naval forces which had comprised the backbone of resistance at Casablanca were practically wiped out before the commander there sought an armistice, and British observers believed an armistice for the entire area of Morocco and Algeria would follow speedily.

Hitler's move into Tunisia, aimed as a counterstroke to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's American and British North African occupations, placed the Germans in momentary command of the narrowest point of the Mediterranean. A large German-Italian air center is at Sicily.

The landing also drove a thin wedge between General Eisenhower and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeated Axis army in Libya.

Appeal to French:

Seamen Being Urged To Join Allies

British and American spokesmen appealed by radio for French merchant seamen in the Mediterranean to sail to Algiers or Gibraltar—or to scuttle their ships rather than see them fall to Germany and Italy.

Its whereabouts unknown, the sizable French battleship squadron stationed since the armistice at Toulon also was a coveted prize. Some reports indicated earlier this week that the ships had slipped from port. Unconfirmed reports were heard in Bern that they were on their way to join the Allies.

The German Radio broadcast stern warnings to the French and alleged that the French Government had issued an order that "no resistance be offered to the German advance."

Berlin broadcasts indicated that the German rush toward the south coast was being made in columns headed through Lyons and Limoges. Soon after the movement started, Germans reached the outskirts of Vichy, but did not immediately enter the provisional Capital, which Hitler said now could be abandoned for Versailles, near Paris.

Vichy reported that another German force had passed Agen, less than 100 miles north of the Pyrenees, headed for Toulouse.

British military experts estimated that Hitler had more than 30 divisions—almost a half million men—from which to send forces south.

Presumably they would be reinforced because of the mounting urgency of the new front.

Besides guarding the back of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's broken force in Libya, the Axis move into Tunisia was regarded as a desperate effort to beat the Allies to control of the central Mediterranean at its narrowest strait, the 90-mile-wide waterlane between Sicily and Cape Bon, Tunisia.

Italian Soldiers Arrive in Nice

Italian troops arrived at Nice, on the French Riviera, in the afternoon and an advance detachment continued to the west, according to Vichy broadcasts.

Italy said it was in full agreement with Germany on the necessity for this action on the 24th anniversary of the World war armistice, and Fascist forces moved into France.

For Italy, the occupation probably will mean even greater domination by the senior Axis partner, London diplomatic sources said. Communication lines of the French Riviera, however, will aid Axis military movements.

A British military source said there had been no evidence lately of any reinforcements of the Nazi Army in northern France and that this indicated all troops engaged in the new action would be drained out of the section occupied in 1940.

Reuters reported that the German Radio said five high German officers and their staffs have entered the Hotel du Parc, Marshal Pétain's Vichy headquarters.

Meanwhile a Swedish report said that a German naval force, presumably from Norway, steamed south on Monday through Oeresund, the strait between Denmark and Sweden.

The report, said to have originated in the Swedish town of Halsingborg, overlooking the strait, said there were five warships—possibly two heavy cruisers, and three light cruisers or large destroyers.

After passing through the strait they could turn east into the Baltic or west to re-enter the North Sea through the Kiel Canal.

Cruiser Sunk?

Clash Off Algiers Reported by Italy

A communiqué from the Italian High Command claimed that Italian torpedo-carrying planes sank one Allied cruiser, damaged another, and presumably sank a 15,000-ton cargo ship in attacks against British and American naval formations off of Algiers.

German pilots hit "numerous" other warships and merchant vessels, the Italian announcement said.

A British Admiralty communiqué said:

One of His Majesty's submarines operating in the Mediterranean reports it has carried out a successful attack against an enemy force of three cruisers and three destroyers.

Egyptian Mop Up:

Rommel Rearguard Attempts Stand

The British Eighth Army, having driven most of what is left of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Army out of Egypt and into Libya, was engaged with Axis rearguard elements near Buqbuq, some 30 miles east of the frontier, after breaking up a previous rearguard stand at Sidi Barrani, the British announced.

While the pursuit of Marshal Rommel continued and Allied aircraft bombed his troop and transport concentrations near the frontier, other Allied aircraft winged over the Mediterranean and scored two torpedo hits on an Italian cruiser.

The communiqué spoke of "enemy naval units" in the central Mediterranean, but did not indicate the strength of the formation or the direction in which it was headed. The attack took place Monday night.

The same night other bomber formations raided Italian airdromes on Sardinia, from which Italian bombers could operate against United States troops in Algeria.

Allied fighter craft patrolled the air over eastern Libya and engaged German fighters in a battle over Tobruk, some 75 miles west of the Egyptian-Libyan border, shooting down two enemy planes.

Dispatches from the front said the greatest problem of the past few days was providing fighter plane bases in pace with the advancing army.

The tremendous task of collecting thousands of prisoners left behind by Marshal Rommel on his headlong flight was proceeding and squads were gathering abandoned equipment from the field of battle.

New Guinea:

Japanese Supply Line And Defenses Blasted

Allied troops, fighting a Japanese force in the thick New Guinea jungles around Oivi while Allied aircraft attacked the only remaining path of withdrawal for the enemy, are bringing their battle to a decision, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Allied fliers flew up and down the line of Japanese supply between Oivi and Buna on the northeastern New Guinea coast, raking ammunition dumps and troops with machine-gun fire and bombing gun positions and supply depots.

The communiqué reported that serious damage was inflicted on Japanese installations and ammunition dumps were destroyed.

Many guns in the vicinity of the fighting were silenced, the communiqué said, and heavy antiaircraft guns were blown from emplacements. Severe casualties were reported inflicted on Japanese ground troops.

Aerial Victory:

U.S. Pilots Shoot Down 27 Japanese Planes

A single fighter squadron from a United States aircraft carrier shot down 27 enemy planes, probably shot down another, and forced still another to fly into the sea, the Navy disclosed, when the Japanese made their first major thrust at the newly won American positions in the Solomon Islands last Aug. 24.

Although the action occurred almost three months ago, the report was the first issued by the Navy here on the intensity of the action. A previous announcement, made in a communiqué soon after the Japanese move was countered successfully, had given no detail of what occurred.

Fighting Squadron Six, commanded by Lieut. L. H. Bauer, was serving as part of a United States Naval task force in the Solomons area when it was learned that a strong Japanese air attack was imminent. The Japanese had at least two carriers, one large and one small, in the vicinity.

Fighting Six was assigned to take its Grumann Wildcats aloft to protect the American ships, including their own aircraft carrier. Seventeen pilots, some officers and some enlisted men, attacked the enemy and lost only two pilots and four planes themselves. One plane ran out of gas and landed in the sea but the pilot was recovered.

Russian Front:

New Fighting Ends Three-Day Lull

The quiet which enveloped the long Russian front for three days was broken Tuesday southeast of Nalchik where, a Soviet communiqué said, fighting was in progress throughout the day, 300 Germans being killed.

German infantry, part of the Nazi force in the Caucasus which has been stalled in its drive toward Ordzhonikidze, northern terminus of the Georgian military highway, attacked Russian positions with tank support, the communiqué said. Twelve enemy tanks were reported disabled and nine others set on fire.

At Stalingrad, site of tremendous battles and great destruction in the past two months, action was confined to artillery duels and light skirmishes within the city.

Northeast of Tuapse, where the Russians have held up the German advance toward this Black Sea naval station, groups of Germans penetrated Russian positions but were mopped up in the fighting which followed, it was reported.

The communiqué spoke of rifle and artillery fire on the Western Front in which 350 Germans were killed, but the action was not located.

Banks of the Volga River were frozen and great chunks of ice in the middle of the stream presaged an early freezing which would aid the defenders of Stalingrad.

The Stalingrad garrison has been supplied by a fleet of small boats operating during the night, but when the Volga freezes over great loads of material can be carted across it to the city.

Dispatches from the front said the German Air Force had turned its attention to the Soviet rear and was bombing small villages and hamlets.

Bomb Le Havre:

British-U. S. Pilots Hit Nazi Targets

Air attacks on Germany and Nazi - occupied territory were resumed as Royal Air Force and Boston medium bombers plastered the Le Havre docks for the second successive day.

About 200 Spitfires and United States Army Air Force squadrons protected the Bostons, and machine-gunned German targets between Cherbourg and Le Havre.

At Le Havre, pilots reported, bombs peppered the harbor, hit a quay, and struck a passenger station.

Cannon Opens Cell Of Mexican Bandit

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 11 (AP) — Lupe Padilla, famed bandit chieftain, scheduled to be executed at dawn yesterday, is a free man—thanks to his resourceful followers and the cannon from the City park at San Marcos, Jalisco.

His followers filtered into town, one by one, in the early morning hours, stole the ornamental cannon and wheeled it to the jail a few hours before the execution.

Provided beforehand with powder and cannon ball, they fired point-blank at Padilla's cell.

Two of the gang held a saddled horse ready for the surprised and trembling chief who stumbled through the gaping hole. They helped him aboard and all galloped off into the mountains. A

Haupt Home Nest of Nazis, Former Employer Tells Jury

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Hans Haupt spoke freely of his admiration for Hitler and talked of revolution and a "fifth-column" uprising in the United States. A witness related at his trial with five others on charges of treason.

Mrs. Louis Fishman of suburban Glencoe told a Federal court jury she employed Haupt and his wife, Erna, as servants for several years but discharged them last year because she believed "they were detrimental to our government."

The Haupts and the other four defendants are accused of assisting the Haupts' son, Herbert, one of the six Nazi saboteurs who were executed in Washington last summer.

Mrs. Fishman quoted the elder Haupt as saying in 1940: "If we had a war with Germany, we would have a revolution in America."

"Hans said," she added, "they had people in the electric light companies and power houses and that armories would be taken over. Hans declared France and the Netherlands had been taken over by "fifth column" activities and that the same thing would happen here."

She testified that the three Haupts lived over the garage on her property and that they were visited by Herman Neubauer, another of the saboteurs who was executed; Wolfgang Wergin, who left for Germany with young Haupt in June, 1941, and William Wernecke, a German-American Bund leader.

Wernecke was arrested last month on a charge of violating the Selective Service Law. Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation J. Edgar Hoover reported a raid on Wernecke's Lake County, Ill., farm uncovered a "veritable arsenal."

Mrs. Fishman told jurors that Herbert Haupt and his friends sometimes put rifles in their car and drove to Wernecke's place. She reported Herbert spent many week ends at a Bund camp in Ludington, Mich.

Two previous witnesses—Hans Poppe and Willie Schroeder—testified that Hans Haupt had asserted this country needed "a Hitler," that he had no use for the United States, and that, in event of war, he would want his son to go back to the Reich.

On trial with the Haupts are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin.

Metal Plants Special Target Of Nazi Saboteurs, One Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—An account of the Nazi plot to sabotage American industry given by one of the eight German agents landed in this country last June, and testimony that the defendant met with two of the saboteurs high-lighted the Federal Court trial yesterday of Anthony Cramer, accused of treason.

Cramer, a mechanic, is charged with giving aid to Werner Thiel and Edward J. Kerling, two of the six saboteurs who subsequently were executed.

Ernest Peter Burger, one of the enemy agents, now under a life sentence as a saboteur, told of being transported in a U-boat from Lorient, a port in Occupied France, to sabotage U. S. light metal industries, especially aluminum plants.

He stated that the sabotage group had been trained at a secret school near Brandenburg, Germany. After landing in Long Island, he testified, each of the four men in his group was given a moneybelt containing $5,000 and $500 in small-denomination bills.

Burger previously had testified in Chicago at the trial of six friends and relatives of Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the executed Nazi agents.

After Burger had left the witness stand, Charles R. MacInnes, an F. B. I. agent, testified that on June 20 he saw Cramer meet with Thiel and Kerling in a New York restaurant.

The three talked nearly an hour, the F. B. I. agent said.

Several days later, the witness testified, Cramer was seen with Miss Norma Kopp, reputed friend of Thiel.

Mr. MacInnes' testimony was corroborated by two other F. B. I. agents.

The defense contends that Cramer was unaware of the connection of Thiel and his companions with any plot against the United States. Defense counsel Harold R. Medina has argued that any aid given the saboteurs was done so without knowledge of their mission.

Key Base in French Morocco



Associated Press

View of Casablanca

Important harbor and base in French Morocco situated 300 miles southwest of Gibraltar. Commander of French forces here, after stoutly resisting the Allied invasion, is reported to have asked for an armistice.

Hitler Rushes Full Forces To Halt U. S. Invasion

Continued from Page 1

the French Mediterranean coast which can no longer be considered an easy opening on the continent.

Hitler need no longer be inconvenienced by pretenses and formalities in exploiting France. He will take what he wants, including the labor of Frenchmen, at the point of the bayonet if need be.

By putting troops into Southern France Hitler gets another bearing on Italy thereby reducing Italy's future opportunities for pulling out of the Axis.

Hitler acquires new air bases in France and Corsica from which he can operate his counterattacks on our African forces.

"Neutral" France Ended

On the other hand the pretense of a neutral France is ended, and with it all the false fabric which Pierre Laval erected so laboriously from the wreckage of Bordeaux.

Every Frenchman knows today that he must be either for Hitler or against him. The occupation of Southern France by German troops should bring more of colonial France into our camp. Also the occupation is certain to heighten anti-German feeling in the Vichy zone.

Hitler acquires another restless and embittered area to police. The Führer has to devote labor and construction materials to new lines of fortification in Southern Europe after having devoted tremendous efforts to his northern lines of fortification which he may now never use.

Hitler is forced to undertake a major shift of military weight in a new direction. It means moving what troops he can out of Russia and away from the northern European coasts toward the Mediterranean. And any general shift in the center of weight of the German Army puts heavy strains on the whole German transportation system.

Price Had to Be Paid

Despite these extra burdens on Hitler he improves his military position by completion of the occupation of France, which is the inevitable price we must pay for the movement into French Africa.

But weighing our total gain from invasion of the Mediterranean against Hitler's gain the net advantage is still heavily on our side.

It may be weighted still more in our direction if negotiations still progressing regarding existing remnants of the French fleet end favorably for us.

To cast up the final balance we must wait and see what General Giraud accomplishes in the way of bringing French troops actively to our side, and how much of the French fleet chooses to join us rather than be taken by the Germans in Toulon and Marseille.

However, no matter how these negotiations come out, and no matter how vigorous are Hitler's countermeasures in the Mediterranean the fact remains that they are countermeasures and that the all-important initiative remains strongly in Allied hands both in the Eastern Mediterranean where the British Eighth Army's victory assumes increasingly decisive proportions and in the west where American forces have obviously achieved positions from which they can continue to advance.

Hitler may try to regain the initiative by some move as drastic as an attack on Turkey. But with the Russians holding firmly in the Caucasus, Stalingrad still untaken and Rommel in flight in Libya the Turkish gambit would be a highly risky and unorthodox military move at this time, even for a militarist as daring as Hitler.

Unless he does move into Turkey it is difficult to see any opportunity he has, or is likely to have, for anything but defensive operations on any front in coming months. The Russian front has been more or less stabilized, presumably for the winter. Hitler can only defend along the North Sea and the English Channel. He may try to do more than defend in the Mediterranean, but with reasonable "breaks" we should be able to drive him back to the European coast line before the present campaign is over.

Reasonable "breaks" include of course the successful landing of continuous and substantial additional Allied forces behind those which are now ashore in Africa and pushing toward Libya. The immediately impending fight is likely to be a fight to prevent just that. And it would be the greatest mistake to doubt the determination of Hitler to contest such reinforcements to the utmost with very substantial means at his disposal. The African campaign has just opened. It still has to be won.

Northern Ireland Visited on Tour Of Mrs. Roosevelt

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived by plane in Belfast yesterday, and immediately began a tour of military establishments in Northern Ireland, where a large portion of the American Expeditionary Forces have been stationed.

No indication was given about the probable length of time that Mrs. Roosevelt intended to stay in Northern Ireland, or where the round of inspection would take her.

Mrs. Roosevelt flew to Ireland in Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's "Flying Office." As soon as she entered the plane she sat down at a desk and began writing voluminous notes. The green carpeted, green-tinted interior made a restful office for the 75-minute trip.

Baltimore Jurist Spent Nothing to Win

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Judge Eugene O'Dunne fined this election statement under the Corrupt Practices Act:

"Made no collections.
"Made no disbursements.
"Made no promises (and got elected)."

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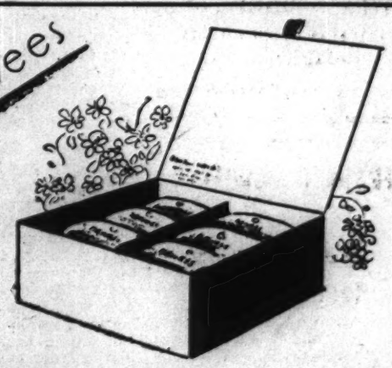


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Pétain Protests German Violation of Armistice

Whether Vichy will support open break with Berlin is in question—Hope seen of French freedom of action.

Vichy's Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain has protested vigorously against the German Army's advance into the unoccupied areas of France.

But it remains to be seen whether the Vichy regime will countenance an open break with Germany.

A brief formal statement, outlining the Marshal's position, was issued by Vichy when it became known that German troops had crossed from the Occupied to the Unoccupied zones.

It read as follows:

"Marshal Pétain this morning received Field Marshal von Runstedt.

"In the course of their talk the Chief of State said:

"'I received during the night a letter from the Führer informing me that owing to military necessities he was obliged to take measures which have the effect of suppressing the first assumptions and principles of the armistice.

"'I protest solemnly against decisions incompatible with the armistice agreement.'"

Marshal Gerd von Runstedt is commander of the German forces in France.

Doubt on Protest

A German broadcast quoted Foreign Office spokesmen as saying that Marshal Pétain's protest was nothing more than a "formal remonstrance." The spokesman emphasized that the Vichy government had instructed military and political authorities to offer no resistance to the Germans. In some cases, he said, French troops had been used to cordon off streets for passage of the Germans.

[Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in Washington, according to the Associated Press, denounced the German invasion as in keeping with Hitler's regime of lawlessness and utter disregard of solemn obligations.

Mr. Hull, asked at his press conference whether he thought the German action would bring France back into the war on the side of the Allies, replied that it was too early to discuss that phase of the question.

It was advisable, he said, to wait for the more complete picture of the new developments before attempting to evaluate them.

Mr. Hull asserted that the German invasion certainly was further justification of the American action in Africa; that is, if any further justification were needed.

Mr. Hull was asked if the Government considered that Chief of State Pétain's protest against Hitler's violation of the armistice had canceled, in effect, his previous protest against American landings in North Africa.

The Secretary of State replied that the Government still lacked official information on much that was happening in France. Until such information was available, he said, he would not be in a position to discuss this and other interesting questions.]

Weygand in Background

Shortly after Marshal Pétain's statement was made public, a Vichy report was received in London that the Marshal would make no move to interfere with whatever resistance the French could put up.

This in turn was followed by an unconfirmed Reuters dispatch from the French frontier that the Marshal and Gen. Maxime Weygand, former supreme commander of the Vichy armed forces, had left Vichy for an undisclosed destination.

General Weygand has remained in the background for the past year, but he is known to be sympathetic to the Allied cause. His active support of the United Nations cause now would carry tremendous weight.

Earlier reports had indicated that Marshal Pétain would remain in France, presumably to become a prisoner of state and let events take their course.

German Origin Seen

A brief time after an Associated Press bulletin had disclosed that Pierre Laval had returned to Vichy by plane, presumably from Rome, where he conferred yesterday with Hitler and Mussolini, it was announced that a meeting of the Vichy Council of Ministers had been summoned for 10 p. m. (5 p. m. Eastern war time).

Contrasted to these encouraging developments was a report from Sweden, unconfirmed from any other source, that Germany and Vichy had signed a peace pact.

This report was published by the Swedish newspaper Allehanda and in all probability originated in an office of the German Propaganda Ministry. M. Laval was reported by London sources to have come to an understanding with the Germans whereby the Vichy Government would sit in Paris.

Another London report said Hitler announcing his decision to send his troops into the unoccupied zones had granted a long-standing request of the Vichy regime—to move its seat to Versailles.

Meanwhile the answer to the all-important question, how are the French people reacting to the dramatic events that have come upon them?—remained hidden behind the thick veil of military censorship.

The Paris Radio, controlled by the Nazis, announced last night than an unstated number of persons "who were consciously doing the work of national disintegration," had been arrested throughout France.

At this point the censorship veil was drawn tightly again.

In London Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, broadcast an appeal to the French people to rise up and support the United Nations, promising them that their hour of dileverance was close at hand.

But subsequently another broadcast urged them to remain quiet for the time being and to attend Armistice Day church services.

Will Resistance Collapse?

"This is a most significant Armistice Day," one British source said. "It must be remembered that 24 years ago on this date another German army was marching—marching back home because it had suffered a great defeat.

"Today we have another German army on the march—because it has suffered defeat. It augurs well for the Allied cause."

Quick collapse of all remaining resistance to the Americans and British in French North Africa and the re-entry of a reborn France into the war against the Axis were regarded in London as likely to be immediate results of the German violation of the 1940 armistice terms.

Fighting French headquarters in London expressed the belief that not only the entire colonial army but the French fleet and a great array of political leaders as well might come into the Allied fold before many more hours had elapsed.

While the Vichy Radio was asserting that the French Fleet was still at Toulon, its Mediterranean base toward which German panzer troops were reported pressing, a British-American spokesman in London broadcast an appeal to French merchant seamen, asking them either to sail their ships to Algiers or Gibraltar or scuttle them.

One report heard in London said that Hitler had decided to occupy all of France after M. Laval had refused to accept a military alliance with the Axis.

This meant either that M. Laval, who publicly has expressed his hope for and confidence in an Axis victory, had experienced a change of heart or that he dared not go further against French popular opinion.

Two Communications

Hitler set forth the Axis position in two parallel communications. One was addressed to "Frenchmen, officers and men of the French Army." The other was directed to Marshal Pétain.

The Nazi Führer said the weakness of the French forces in the Mediterranean made this section easier ground for an Allied invasion of Europe than the German-held zone.

"The German government has known for 24 hours that plans of these operations provide that the next attack will be made against Corsica, in order to occupy that island and against the south coast of France," Hitler said.

"In these circumstances I felt compelled to order the German Army immediately to march through the unoccupied zone—and this is now being done—and to march to the point aimed at by the Anglo-American landing troops."

Hitler insisted that the German advance southward was not an unfriendly gesture toward the French.

"It has a single aim," he said, "to repel, together with its allies, any landing attempt by the Anglo-American forces."

The necessity for invading the Unoccupied zone, Hitler declared, was largely because of Gen. Henri Giraud, the veteran French officer who escaped from a German prison and who is establishing a French North African Army to fight by the side of the United Nations.

Hitler assailed General Giraud bitterly in his message to Marshal Pétain as a French general who "during his captivity simulated illness" in order to escape and had decided "not only to fight from now on against Germany in the services of the Anglo-Saxon nations, the authors of the aggression, but also against his own country."



Ewing Galloway

Scene in Tunis

Tunis has all the Barbary Coast's colorful town life, and its buildings and streets give the visitor the sensation of being transported to a different world. In this picture of the African City, the great mosque may be seen in the distance.

De Gaulle Calls French to Fight

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 11

Gen. Charles de Gaulle called on the French people today to join the fight against Hitler.

"Seize the few hours which still are left to you to come, if you can, to join those who fight by the side of the Allies," the Fighting French leader said in a radiocast over B. B. C.

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, airmen, with your ships, your planes, your arms: hasten to join the Free French forces. Do not leave your arms in the hands of the enemy. Victory is certain. Come and join in it."

Vargas Approves U. S. Thrust

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Haitian Foreign Office announced last night that it had severed diplomatic relations with Vichy France because of the latter's break with Haiti's Pan-American neighbor, the United States.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 11 (AP) — Military investment of North Africa by United States forces "reinforced the security of the Americas and especially of Brazil," President Getulio Vargas said last night.

Addressing a crowd of 2,500 jamming the municipal theater, President Vargas in the first offical Brazilian reaction to the United Nations move gave hearty approval to the United States thrust.

Brazil, which lies closest of all South American nations to Africa, is at war with the Axis but so far there has been no announcement on whether it will follow the lead of the United States in severing relations with Vichy France.

The President, speaking at a meeting commemorating the fifth anniversary of his dissolution of Congress and the establishment of the "National State," said that President Roosevelt had advised him in advance of the plan to occupy North Africa and added:

"We gave unrestricted applause and solidarity to that initiative, considering it an anticipatory step justified in view of German plans for occupation."

Discussing Brazil's role as a belligerent, President Vargas said that after Axis attacks on Brazilian shipping had forced his peaceful nation into the conflict "we mobilized and are ready to fight on two fronts—internal and external.

"Co-operating in all ways with the noble North American nation, providing it what it lacks to complete its preparation, acting in perfect collaboration with the supreme war chiefs, we are carrying out our mission in exemplary form."

President Vargas, who has headed the Brazilian Government since 1930, hinted at eventual establishment of some representative organs provided for in the Constitution of 1937 and perhaps his own retirement.

He declared it useless to discuss whether the present Brazilian Government is democratic and defined democracy as "a form governing in benefit to the people as one."

Pattern of Invasion Success Disclosed

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Attention is being turned here today to the magnitude of the feat of organization back of United States landings in North Africa.

So far as the British Navy is concerned, it has been authoritatively described here as the greatest organization of naval and shipping resources in history.

The Axis reported 125 warships and 42 transports and tankers at Gibraltar in one day. It is suggested here that this is an underestimate. Considerably more than 200 ships are said to have been involved.

And the naval angle is but a part of the whole story which, when it is fully told, is expected to reveal one of the outstanding military expeditions of all time.

A Challenge to Dictatorships

It is an answer to all the talk there has been in the past about decadent democracies and the inability of free, unregimented peoples to match dictatorship countries in warmaking.

That is the general comment here today as details come to light of the months of planning which have led up to American landings in various parts of North Africa.

The magnitude of the convoys—several hundred vessels of all types—which arrived off the African coasts from different directionse is said to have been one of the biggest shocks Hitler has ever suffered.

Where Were U-Boats?

How did this come about in view of Nazi claims of U-boat blockade? One suggestion here is that the Nazis really were taken by surprise as if mesmerized by their own propaganda figures of Allied shipping losses so that they failed to credit the Allies with ability to marshal sufficient merchant tonnage for the giant-scale African venture.

So successful were the operations leading up to the landings that not one transport was sunk or damaged until they were nearing their objective. Then one small vessel was torpedoed. Even then its troops kept their date ashore by continuing in their landing craft.

All Services Represented

The transport of the expedition was planned by between 30 and 40 officers and civilians representing all services, both British and American, and including the Ministry of War Transport and the Sea Transport Department here.

Three factors in the success of the plans are named as secrecy, co-ordination, and timing. The secrecy of the undertaking in view of the vast preparations is considered here remarkable.

Assault ships, transports, and supply ships, as well as naval escorts and covering forces had to be assembled with a minimum of interference with normal convoys, and this at a time when great reinforcements of supplies were being rushed to the Middle East army. Supplies, too, were continuing to other theaters, like Russia and the Far East.

Special Heavy Derricks

Moreover it wasn't just a question of getting enough ships. Many vessels had to be refitted for various purposes. Shipyards worked overtime fitting special heavy derricks and winches to handle the motorized forces.

Extra antiaircraft armament was added. Ingenuity was needed to improvise maximum accommodation. Every spare space was adapted to carry gasoline.

Thousands of stevedores in British ports handled countless bales of cargo consigned apparently to other ports in Britain. But the actually displayed destinations were code names of North African ports.

Coal for Railways

As an illustration of the thoroughness of the preparations, coal was included in the supplies to enable French North African railways, which were known to be short of fuel, to be made usable immediately.

Tugs to handle transports in African harbors were taken and extra tugmasters and crews to take over French tugs. Minesweepers were assembled to join the convoys as they approached African waters.

The system of signaling and communication between the three British services and between Americans and British was overhauled and co-ordinated.

Then came the task of timing to get the convoys from the United States and Britain to African destinations. Bad weather made the task even more difficult.

Preparation of Convoys

Convoys were made up in such a way as to minimize the effect on the whole expedition should one or more convoys be seriously damaged.

This presented a problem in permutations and combinations which suggest to the man in the street the incredible number of different ways in which a few figures can be arranged.

But United Nations leaders and organizers of the North African expedition had not only to deal with such problems but also for secrecy's sake convey the impression that they were not concerned with any special objective at that moment.

When once the great armada converging from different points was underway it remained for navigation experts, the eyes of the coastal command aircraft, and the vigilance of naval escorts to take over. And they saw to it that the greatest maritime operation of all time was completely successful.



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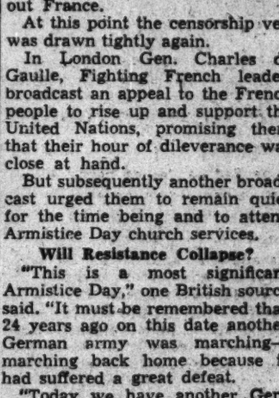
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Unusual values in both modern and traditional styles, only one and two of a kind suites.

Text of Hitler's Statement to Pétain

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of a letter from Adolf Hitler to Marshal Pétain, broadcast today by the Paris Radio, follows:

Since the day when the State called upon me to direct the destinies of my people I have ceaselessly striven to improve our relations with France, even at the price of heavy sacrifices by Germany.

All my efforts have proved futile.

This is not my fault.

The declarations of war which Britain and France handed to Germany on Sept. 3, 1939, affected me profoundly and the German people with me. Neither Britain nor France had any plausible motive for these declarations.

Notwithstanding the precipitous and disastrous issues for some resulting from this campaign, I decided it was essential to reopen a clear field for the establishment of a better European solidarity.

In this spirit I inserted into the armistice no clause which was contradictory to the idea which was announced in the preamble.

The German Reich did not at the moment take advantage of the weakness of France in order to indulge in extortions and has contented itself by requiring only what a victor in such circumstances is compelled to ask for, notably to secure a guarantee that the armistice is not circumvented and effective conclusion of the war is guaranteed.

Causes of Occupation

Finally, the Reich required that under no circumstances should the armistice suffer any modifications which might lead to disadvantages in Germany's military position by actions of the former allies of France which would cause prolongation of the war.

At that time Germany did not impose any requirements in regard to the French Navy. She has not in any way infringed upon the sovereignty of France in her colonial empire.

In the hope of carrying the war to Europe, Britain and America have since then commenced to occupy the western and northern African territories of France.

France on her part is not in a position to oppose these aggressions. Furthermore, Germany and Italy will not tolerate in any event termination of the armistice and the consequences this would bring in its train which would necessarily be to Germany's and Italy's disadvantage.

Thus, after receipt of certain information, Germany and Italy are left in no doubt whatsoever that the next step of Britain and America is directed toward Corsica and the south of France. In consequence of this, the foundations of the armistice have ceased to exist as France is no longer able to acquit herself vis-a-vis Germany and Italy.

Need of Urgent Measures

The Governments of Germany and Italy have agreed to take urgent measures designed to counteract as rapidly as possible continuation of the Anglo-American aggression.

These are the circumstances and honor and regret at the same time compel me to inform you that in order to escape the danger which threatens us I have been obliged to confer with the Italian Government and to give orders to my troops to traverse France by the most direct route in order to occupy the Mediterranean coast and to take part in its protection against the aggression which is imminent from the Anglo-American forces.

The behavior of a French General has mainly forced me to take this line of conduct. This one during his captivity simulated illness and on account of this some facilities were granted to him, of which he took advantage in order to escape, contrary to the assurance I received regarding his pledge on his word of honor given to you, Marshal.

He decided not only to fight from now on against Germany in the services of the Anglo-Saxon nations, the authors of the aggression, but also against his own country.

Aid for France Claimed

Besides that, I have to inform you on this occasion, Marshal, that the action of the German troops is not directed against you, the Chief of State and venerable Commander of the brave French soldiers during the last war, nor against the French Government, nor against any Frenchmen who are desirous of peace and who above all fear that their country would become again a theater of war.

On this understanding I would like at the same time to give you the assurance that the entry of allied (German and Italian) troops into France is not directed against the French forces and that I keep hope of defending, shoulder to shoulder with them, Europe as well as the African possessions belonging to France against the coalition of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Lastly, the entrance of allied (German and Italian) troops is not directed against the French administration which, I hope, will continue in its functions as in the past.

The only aim of our action is to prevent the situation now developing in North Africa from being reproduced on the coast of France.

In reference to the precautions to be taken in this sense I feel responsible not only toward my people but also, in a larger sense, toward the whole of Europe as the entry of this continent into a new state of war would bring the destruction of all European nations and especially of European culture.

Promise to Withdraw

Besides that, allow me to give you the assurance, Marshal, that as soon as the situation in the Mediterranean is improved to the point that it is no longer imperiling the interests of the Reich in maritime France, I have decided to withdraw immediately my troops inside the former line of demarcation.

Lastly, I would also like to give you the assurance, Marshal, that you and your government will be free to move without and limitations in the whole of France.

Actually, I have pronounced myself against the transfer of the French Government to Versailles only because I feared that enemy propaganda would have pretended that you, Marshal, and your government had been deprived of your freedom and that in consequence you were no more in the position of fulfilling your task in these conditions.

Considering that owing to the circumstances above stressed the Reich and Italy have been forced, in order to safeguard the interests envisaged in the armistice conditions, to face the threat of the Anglo-Saxon nations, and in consequence to abolish the Reich frontier in France, the reason for keeping the seat of government in Vichy does not exist any more.

Defense of French Bonds

I have therefore taken the liberty of profiting by this moment to communicate with you on the abolition of the cause which has been in force since the armistice.

I can understand, Marshal, how bitter is the fate of your country. Allow me, however, to call your attention to the fate of my own people, compelled to wage for several years a war which had been forced upon them without any fault on their part and who now had to take the above cited decision under influence of the strongest necessities.

I express the hope that, not only from this reason, there will be no fresh bloodshed between France and Germany but that, on the contrary, rapprochement of European peoples will be brought about by this step against the extra-continental disturbers of the peace.

Germany consequently has decided to defend, if possible shoulder to shoulder with French soldiers, the borders of your country.

coast if they had beaten the Germans to Bizerte and Tunis.

This unfavorable factor of the Nazi arrival in Tunisia, however, is partly counterbalanced by continued progress of operations in Algeria and Morocco.

London Consul Ready

New possibilities opened up by Gen. Henri Giraud's leadership in Algeria became evident today when the French Consul General in London declared his readiness to put himself "at the disposal of a single French authority recognized by and collaborating with the United Nations as soon as such authority is set up on French territory."

Unconfirmed reports from France say that the French fleet has left Toulon and is now off Corsica en route to join up with Allied naval forces now co-operating with General Giraud in North Africa.

Both these signs point to the importance of the new movement in Algeria under General Giraud. The fact that Algeria is politically and integrally a part of France and that General Giraud himself is a popular hero both in North Africa and France itself, has an element in the situation whose importance can hardly be overestimated.

Italy in Difficult Spot

Discussing the strategic implications of the new war outlook in the Mediterranean, a number of British military observers expressed the view that Hitler is now obliged to reconsider the whole position of Italy in the war.

If and when the Allies succeed in clearing Axis troops from the entire North African coast, Italy, it is asserted, will then be open to heavy attack and possible invasion.

There is general conviction here that if Italy is to be held against such attacks, it would have to be by the Germans, not by the Italians alone.

This, however, would mean moving many divisions down into Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, and it is questionable whether these divisions can be spared from the Russian front. To bring them from the western coast of Europe would mean weakening defenses there to a dangerous degree.

Drum Says Tricolor To Fly Over Berlin

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 11

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who as Chief of Staff of the First Army 24 years ago dispatched the "Cease firing" order to the AEF, yesterday sent an Armistice Day message to the French people in their own language, assuring them that France will again be free and that "the Tricolor will fly over Berlin."

The message of the Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army was transmitted by short-wave radio through the Office of War Information.

Declaring that "once again we shall drive the invader from the fair soil of a free and reborn France," General Drum said, "French soldiers will lead the armies of all the United Nations into Germany."

On Panama Canal Tour



Associated Press

Army and Navy Commanders on Tour

These two American officers recently made a flying inspection of the Panama Canal installations prior to General Andrews' transfer to the Middle East. Piloting the plane is Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews (left), former Commander of the Caribbean Defense Command, and his co-pilot is Rear Admiral Clifford Evans Van Hook, Commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District.

French Channel Coast Attack By Allies Due, Says President

Continued from Page 1

sives which Mr. Roosevelt more than hinted to correspondents Tuesday afternoon, the American Army will be doubled in size during the coming 12 months and the armed forces of the United States will total about 9,700,000 men by the end of 1943.

6. There is now no doubt but that the Army and Navy will have the 18 and 19 year olds with which to invest its forces with greater numbers and greater vigor. The House yesterday passed the bill to lower the draft age to 18 without any limiting amendments as to length of training and it is virtually certain of Senate approval Thursday.

French Will Be Told

7. As if to sum it all up, the United Press carries a censor-approved dispatch from London which reports that an Allied spokesman, broadcasting to France today, said: "Frenchmen will be told and told soon when the moment for a general uprising has arisen."

In the course of his highly engrossing discussion of the now-it-can-be-told account of the historic preparations for the North African offensive, President Roosevelt, after beginning his conference by an assurance that he had no news but readily responding to a few well-directed questions, revealed:

That the actual planning for the operation went back to two weeks after Pearl Harbor when Winston Churchill and the British High Command were in Washington.

That at that time first consideration was given to the possibility of a direct, frontal assault on Occupied France, but that it was found that the limiting physical factors of men, material and transportation were too great.

That the limited preliminary offensive in North Africa was then determined upon because it would be practicable in 1942 while a cross-channel invasion was not considered to be possible until mid-1943.

That the United States and Great Britain, having announced that they were in agreement with the Russians on "the urgent task of opening a second front in 1942" are now engaged in doing it in an action which fulfills a Churchill-Roosevelt declaration of June 27 that the United Nations would "divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

That America's principal fighting allies were informed of the plans at all important stages, which would mean that they were discussed at first hand between Churchill and Stalin in Moscow.

That the essential scope and broad details of the offensives were charted in July when the American joint Chiefs-of-Staff went to London and the exact date was set in August.

That the President prepared and signed the communications he addressed to Vichy French, Moroccan, Tunisian and Algerian Governments and that at the same time recorded in the privacy of the Cabinet Room in the presence only of Admiral William Leahy, his Chief-of-Staff; Capt. John L. McCrea, his naval aide and two radio technicians, his address in French to the French people. Two records were made and one of them was flown to London.

That you can't drop into a department store and pick up a ready-made second front, that second fronts have to be ordered a long time ahead and completely tailor made, and thus while outsiders were clamoring for and complaining about the absence of a second front, the decisions and the plans ofr it were already well advanced but had to be kept secret.

The President again wanted to admonish against the peaks and valleys of popular emotion on the way the work is going. He said that things were going exceedingly well at the moment and that there was no reason to throw cold water on anything, but nevertheless it was desirable to avoid undue pessimism over one operation and undue optimism over another.

Mr. Roosevelt forecast these numbers for the various armed forces: Army, 7,500,000; Navy, 1,500,000, and Marine Corps and Coast Guard, 700,000. The projected total would be about twice as great as the peak strength in World War I.

An Army of 7,500,000 will be built up by the end of 1943, he continued, by taking in thousands every month in an orderly fashion, but leaving enough workers at home to make sure that we have enough equipment and munitions for the fighting men.

The Navy, he said, now numbers about 1,000,000 men, but, in all probability we shall have enough ships and other duties in 1943 to require a force of 1,500,000 by Jan. 1, 1944.

The President could not foresee what would happen beyond the end of 1944, but he hoped that we would not have to put more men in uniform.

The 'teen-age draft bill apparently has clear sailing. In a thunder of ayes the House yesterday put its unstinting approval on the unanimous House-Senate conference report which had struck from the legislation the O'Daniel limitation prescribing that the Army must give the young draftees a full year's training before they could be sent overseas.

Only a few scattered votes were heard against the report since the issue had been previously settled by a 189 to 40 rejection of a motion to send it back to conference with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon the limiting amendment, Quick Senate concurrence is foreseen.

Allies Hope to Get Part Of Ships in French Fleet

Continued from Page 1

others asserting that it has already sailed.

Hopes that the French war fleet, including a large number of submarines, will not be allowed to fall into Hitler's hands are strengthened by news from Vichy that Marshal Pétain has protested to the German Commander in France, Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt. Marshal Pétain condemned the move into Unoccupied France as directly contrary to the armistice.

Although Marshal Pétain's protest appears to be purely rhetorical, it is important because it provides the best possible justification, if any be nedeed, for French naval commanders to leave French ports and join Gen. Henri Giraud in North Africa.

The British and American Governments this morning launched a joint appeal to the officers of all French ships in the Mediterranean to put into friendly ports immediately.

Forces Sent to Corsica

Now that Hitler has completely scrapped the French armistice so flagrantly that even Marshal Pétain felt obliged to protest against its violation, there is good reason to hope that at least a part of the French fleet will elude Hitler's clutches.

The vital importance of the French fleet is accentuated by the latest Axis moves. Hitler is said to have already sent forces to Corsica, and his ability to hold this strategically placed island, as well as maintain his air-borne forces just landed in Tunisia, is likely to depend ultimately on whether or not he is able to obtain use of the important French naval units at Toulon.

Backing the appeal of the American and British Governments, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Fighting French movement, also broadcast this morning urging Frenchmen to "seize the remaining last few hours to join the Allies."

De Gaulle Forecasts Victory

General de Gaulle emphasized that the victory of the United Nations was now certain and implicitly emphasized the importance of commanders and crews of the French fleet acting before it was too late.

The latest reports this afternoon show that the time is likely to be very short indeed. For German panzer divisions are already reported in Vichy and Lyons, moving rapidly toward the Mediterranean coast.

It is pointed out here that although the Italians were closer both to Toulon and to Tunisia than were the Germans, Hitler was unwilling to leave either task to his Axis partner

In addition to the sidelight which this throws on the state of Italian morale, it is important because it throws the whole extra strain on the German war machine.

Nazis Forced by Events

Little surprise was expressed here at Hitler's decision to occupy what remained of France. The view expressed in London is that Hitler always intended to observe the armistice only so long as it fitted in his plans.

At the same time it is felt that for once the Nazis acted not from choice in overrunning the undefended regions of Southern France, but from military necessity.

On the whole, informed opinion here takes the line that, if only the French fleet can get away, strategic advantages which have accrued to Germany from the occupation of the former unoccupied zone will be outweighed by the added drain on German communications and resources.

The same can hardly be said of German landings of combat planes and air-borne troops in Tunisia. Obviously it would have been to the advantage of American and British forces now moving eastward along the North African

What the President Said In Armistice Day Address

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Armistice Day address at Arlington Cemetery follows:

Here in Arlington we are in the presence of the honored dead.

We are accountable to them—and to the generations yet unborn for whom they gave their lives.

Today, as on all Armistice Days since 1918, our thoughts go back to the first World War, and we remember with gratitude, the bravery of the men who fought and helped to win that fight against German militarism.

But this year our thoughts are also very much of the living present, and of the future which we begin to see opening before us—a picture illumined by a new light of hope.

Today, Americans and their British brothers-in-arms are again fighting on French soil. They are again fighting against a German militarism which transcends a hundredfold the brutality and barbarism of 1918.

The Nazis of today—and their appropriate associates, the Japanese—have attempted to drive history into reverse, to use all the mechanics of modern civilization to drive humanity back to conditions of pre-historic savagery.

They sought to conquer the world, and for a time they seemed to be successful in realizing their boundless ambition. They over-ran great territories. They enslaved—they killed.

But, today, we know and they know that they have conquered nothing. Today, they face inevitable, final defeat.

The forces of liberation are advancing. Britain, Russia, China, and the United States roll rapidly to full strength. The opponents of decency and justice have passed their peak. And—as the result of recent events—the United Nations' forces are being joined by large numbers of the fighting men of our traditional ally, France. On this day, of all days, it is heartening for us to know that soldiers of France go forward with the United Nations.

The American unknown soldier who lies here did not give his life on the fields of France merely to defend his American home for the moment that was passing. He gave it that his family, his neighbor, and all his fellow Americans might live in peace in the days to come. His hope was not fulfilled.

American soldiers are giving their lives today in all the continents and on all the seas in order that the dream of the unknown soldier may at last come true. All the heroism and all the unconquerable devotion that free men and women are showing in this war shall make certain the survival and the advancement of civilization. That is why on this day of remembrance we do not cease from our work, and that in going about our tasks in behalf of our fighting men everywhere, our thoughts turn in gratitude to those who have saved our nation in days gone by.

We stand in the presence of the honored dead.

We stand accountable to them, and to the generations yet unborn for whom they gave their lives.

God, the father of all living, watches over these hallowed graves and blesses the souls of those who rest here. May he keep us strong in the courage that will win this war, and may he impart to us the wisdom and the vision that we shall need for true victory in the peace which is to come.

Roosevelt Predicts Nazi Defeat In Armistice Day Observance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Standing at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, beside Gen. John J. Pershing, World War I leader of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, President Roosevelt today predicted "inevitable, final defeat" for the Nazis.

While the rest of Washington continued its war work, the President traveled briefly to Arlington to pay Armistice Day homage to the nameless World War I hero singled out by a handful of roses at Chalons, France.

At the President's back as he stood on the wind-swept Virginia hill overlooking the Capital was the Arlington amphitheater housing the medals for distinguished service bestowed on the Unknown Soldier by France and other Allied nations.

Reminding his audience that "Americans and their British brothers-in-arms are again fighting on French soil" against a "German militarism which transcends a hundredfold the brutality and barbarism of 1918," President Roosevelt hailed the aid of "large numbers of the fighting men of our traditional ally, France," and declared that "American soldiers are giving their lives today in all the continents and on all the seas in order that the dream of the Unknown Soldier may at last come true."

The Unknown Soldier, brought home from France, was buried at Arlington on Nov. 11, 1921, the day preceding the opening of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments. A continuous military guard keeps watch at the tomb.

In a memorial service at the tomb of Woodrow Wilson, World War I President, in the Washington Cathedral, the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, declared that Wilson's hopes for the world can yet be realized.

"We dare to believe that, failing to achieve in his life his high purpose, there must ultimately come the triumph of his noble ideals. Confidently let us hope, and with deepened consecration let us believe, that God has raised up this nation of the West to be a healer of the breach and restorer of paths for men to dwell in," Bishop Freeman said.

In Britain

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Armistice Day was "just another day" for United States troops in Britain and the British generally let the day pass unobserved, but for the Fighting French it was a day of new anguish and new hope.

Before Nazi troops moved into Unoccupied France, the Fighting French organization in London had asked the people of the homeland to note the day with a hush and a prayer. Frenchmen in the Unoccupied Zone had been asked to avoid provoking the Gestapo and the police, but to pay honor to the fatalities of World War I at various memorials.

Shortly after noon, the British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast instructions from a Fighting French spokesman to the French people, telling them not to demonstrate in honor of Armistice Day and advising Frenchmen merely to attend church.

The Moscow Radio reported that pro-Allied demonstrations had broken out yesterday at Toulon, the home of what is left of the French Fleet. Parisians, it was reported, were shouting "Down With the Hitlerites" as the news of the occupation of North Africa by United States troops raised new hopes of liberation.

In London, the fighting French planned to hold a rally in the big Albert Hall with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, their leader, as the principal speaker. Units of the Fighting French troops and Frenchmen from throughout the French Empire were planning to attend.

King George VI canceled the usual services at the Cenotaph, Britain's memorial to its war fatalities in London, and the Government requested that other large services be not held.

The King obesrved a two-minute silence in his business room at Buckingham Palace and later laid a wreath of poppies at the Cenotaph. He was accompanied by the Queen.

Short services were being held, however, at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Westminster Abbey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury asked in a radiocast last night that all who could should pause at 11 a. m. and "remember and resolve." The customary two-minute peacetime period of silence, however, was not being signaled.

No ceremonies were planned for United States soldiers in Britain. A voice at Army headquarters said:

"It's just another day for us."

In Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 11 (AP)—Australia's streets, war factories, and military camps were stilled for two minutes today as sirens called Australians to an Armistice Day honoring of their 60,000 fatalities in the World War I and those who have fallen in the present conflict.

There was a new note of thankfulness in this year's celebration due to the dramatic change in the war in North Africa and the hope that a second armistice has been brought nearer.

Churchill Promises Attack Over 'Channel or North Sea'

Continued from Page 1

"immense output of munitions we have sent to Russia when we were being rightly reproached for the comparative ill-equipment of our own troops."

He added that "the efforts of this country in industry and in naval and military matters in 1942 would be a source of pride and thanksgiving, not only to all in these islands but to our Allies both in the East and West."

On his first visit to Washington, the Prime Minister said, President Roosevelt favored the idea that French North Africa "was specially suitable for American intervention."

"We had to considere also a plan of descent upon France," he said. "Both plans were considered, either alternatively or simultaneously. Personally, I have always considered the western front as one. . . .

Encircling Movement

"At the same time, we make this wide encircling movement of the Mediterranean to regain command of that Sea and the exposure of the under belly of the Axis, especially Italy, to heavy attack.

"On the second visit here of General Marshall [Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff], it was decided to hold the enemy on the French shore and to strike at his southern front through North Africa."

Mr. Churchill emphasized the complete harmony among the United Nations allies—the "complete understanding" between him and Mr. Stalin and the unity between British and American staffs, of whom "many scores have been employed night and day" on joint plans "and have worked together like a band of brothers."

Before he left Cairo, Mr. Churchill said, he directed Gen. Harold Alexander, Commander in the Middle East, "to take or destroy at the earliest opportunity the German-Italian Army together with all its supplies and establishments in Egypt and Libya."

Up to last night, he said, General Alexander estimated that 59,000 of the enemy—34,000 Germans and 25,000 Italians—have been killed, captured, or wounded in the African battle and that "many more Italians may be wandering about the desert."

"Our casualties were 13,600, of whom 58 per cent were troops from the United Kingdom," the Prime Minister reported.

"Before the vote-of-confidence debate in July," he disclosed, "steps had been taken to take decisive action against Rommel."

"In the Battle of Egypt," he said, "the enemy's losses have been mortal."

"Rommel has had to use a great part of his air force merely to keep his army supplied with food, munitions, and fuel.

"Of course, if we had not had disaster, the measures taken would have carried us now far on the road to Tripoli, but what was prepared . . . came in as a means of retrieving a failure."

This was a reference to Rommel's break through in Libya which swept the enemy to the El Alamein line, where Britain's resurgence began.

Emphasizing that the Axis losses "have been very heavy" in all the Egyptian fighting and that Hitler "could not have found a worse place to lose a battle," Mr. Churchill enumerated these consequences:

The Nazi air effort against Russia "was definitely affected in all these last three months";

U-boat activities in the Mediterranean "have been considerably reduced";

One of Three Sunk

One in every three of Axis ships "with their seriously needed cargoes have gone to the bottom of the sea, and the resources of German and Italian shipping are most severaly strained";

The African campaign was "the most effective means we have yet had of drawing a portion of the enemy's strength and wrath away from the Russians upon ourselves."

THAT

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Text of King's Speech to Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech from the Throne today by King George VI at the opening of a new session of Parliament:

I look with gratitude and pride upon the great and ever-growing war effort of my loyal subjects throughout the Empire.

Their comradeship and unity in the war will be an inspiration and source of power in years to come.

In the last few days Providence has blessed our arms and those of our American allies.

The brilliant victory in the western desert and the great operation forestalling the attack of our enemies upon French territories in northern Africa are notable steps toward final victory.

My forces by sea, land, and air, continue to meet with courage and devotion the calls which the extension of the war has made upon their resources.

Bring Increasing Weight

Aided by the powerful support of the armed forces of my Allies and sustained by the growing output of our munition factories they now are bringing an increasing weight of attack against the enemy.

The declaration of the United Nations indorsing the principles of the Atlantic Charter provides the foundation on which international society can be rebuilt after the war.

As a first step, my Government have entered into consultation with the governments of the United Nations in preparation for the urgent needs which will arise when the victims of oppression regain their freedom. When the time comes, these tasks will, I am confident, be faced with the same spirit of comradeship and resolution as has been shown in the war

My Government desire to do their utmost to raise the standards and improve the conditions of my peoples in colonies, who are playing their full part in the united war effort.

Members of the House of Commons, you will be asked to make further financial provisions for the conduct of the war, and other necessary services.

Victory Is First Goal

My Lords and members of the House of Commons, my Government's first concern must be to seek a secure means of achieving a complete, speedy victory; and they will put before you such proposals for emergency legislation as may be necessary for effective prosecution of the war or for meeting conditions arising out of the war.

You will be asked to pass legislation with respect to war damage suffered by public utility undertakings.

A start, however, has been made in working out the measures which will be necessary when peace comes.

My Government have already received and are examining reports upon compensation and betterment in respect to public control of the use of land and upon land utilization in rural areas. Renewed consideration will be given to the position of old age and widowed pensioners and further measures will be laid before you.

Conversations are taking place between my ministers and others concerned with the provision and conduct of education in England and Wales with a view to reaching an understanding upon improvements which are necessary.

Better Education

My ministers hope these discussions will result in such wide a measure of agreement being reached that further progress can be made with plans for the better education of my people. The system of education in Scotland also is under review.

My ministers will continue to take all measures open to them to promote the health and well-being of my people in wartime by securing better care of young children, by prevention of disease, by treatment of the sick, by alleviation wherever possible of housing difficulties consequent upon the war.

Our enemies yet remain powerful and we can look forward to no easy task. All our fortitude and all our determination will be needed to win through to victory. But I know nothing will shake your purpose or cause your steps to falter on the way.

I pray the Almighty may give blessing to your counsels.

Address of King

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Following is an abridged text of an address from the throne delivered for King George VI at the prorogation of Parliament yesterday but for reasons of security made public only today:

My lords and members of the House of Commons. During the past year, the forces fighting for honor and freedom throughout the world have gained a most notable accession of strength.

Japan's treacherous and unprovoked assault has spread the conflict of war throughout the eastern hemisphere, and has brought fresh danger to my peoples in Asia and in the Pacific.

But this extension of war has brought to our side as comrades in arms the United States of America, who already had long sustained the allied cause by their sympathy and material aid, and has brought me into close alliance with the Republic of China, which has so long and so gallantly resisted the aggression of Japan.

I welcome, too, as allies in the great battle for freedom those other American republics which have joined the United Nations, and I am gratified that yet others have severed their diplomatic relations with the enemy powers.

I share to the full the admiration of my people for the glorious feats of arms of the Soviet forces. In the defense of Stalingrad, which has been a hard blow struck at our enemies a new chapter of heroism has been written in the annals of war.

My Government and my people are determined to do their utmost to assist our Russian allies, both by the supply of materials of war and by offensive action against the common foe.

On New Year's Day, 1942, my Government signed a joint declaration indorsing the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter, and pledged themselves to devote, in common with their allies, their full resources to the defeat of the Axis powers.

Today a great company of nations are united.

Relations between my people and those of the United States of America are becoming ever closer.

Glad Mrs. Roosevelt Came

We have enjoyed with profound satisfaction, the privilege of welcoming Mrs. Roosevelt among us.

I welcome, too, the presence in this country of large numbers of soldiers, sailors, and airmen of our American allies, a happy augury of the great offensive strength which they are building up in their own country.

On the 26th of May, I concluded with the presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This treaty also provides for postwar collaboration with the Soviet Union and for mutual assistance against aggression. The welcome visit of the Soviet's people's Commissar for Foreign Affairs together with the visit of my Prime Minister has provided the opportunity for far-reaching discussions on the general conduct of war by the three allies.

My Government in the United Kindom have offered to the Chinese Government a treaty for the relinquishment of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China. Close collaboration of the Government of the United States in this matter will be a source of special satisfaction to my people.

It has been a great pleasure to me to welcome to this country my Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. His participation at this time in the discussions and decisions of my Government here will prove of great value.

The cordial friendship existing between all my governments has been a great factor in forwarding the war effort of all my people.

Hopes India Accepts Offer

My Government in the United Kingdom have declared to the princes and people of India their desire to see India assume full freedom and independence.

I regret profoundly that hitherto they have not been willing to accept this offer. I sincerely hope wiser counsels may prevail.

All my peoples have met with courage and endurance the increasing calls upon their services, both for armed forces and for great production in industries. Particularly remarkable during last year has been the response of great numbers of women.

The extension of war to the Far East has created fresh and grave problems of profound concern to my peoples in Australia and New Zealand as well as to the whole of my Indian empire.

At the outset, heavy reverses were sustained by the Allies. I have watched, with increasing confidence, the steady growth of Allied strength and the resumption of the offensive by the United States and Australian forces.

My Navy has been compelled, by the extension of war and the growth of U-boat and air menace to shipping, to extend its protection over an ever-widening area of oceans. It has succeeded in what might well have seemed an impossible task.

My gallant merchant seamen and the merchant seamen of the United Nations have shown steadfast courage and determination in maintaining the flow of supplies.

Touches on Africa

The Eighth Army in the Middle East has dealt a crushing blow at Axis forces in the western desert. In conjunction with this operation, powerful United States and British forces under United States command have landed in French North Africa, in order to forestall enemy occupation of these territories and preserve them for France.

Throughout the year, the training and preparation of my Army has gone forward. Those officers and men who are compelled to remain in this country are playing an important role in our defense and in preparation for attack.

My air force has added fresh achievements to its already famous record. It dominates the air over this island and over the north of France. In every encounter it has proved its ascendancy over our enemies.

In those countries now occupied by the enemy and subjected to every form of oppression, starvation and savagery the ever growing tide of resistance brings courage and inspiration to all who are determined to see freedom established in the world. It is the firm and unchangeable purpose of my peoples and of our allies, not only to defend the cause of freedom wherever it may be attacked but to carry the war into enemy territory, so that we may liberate, as speedily as lies in our power, those countries and powers now under a hateful domination.

My assent has been given to an act making possible the increased degree of mobilization of man and woman power of the country. Almost the entire man and woman power of our country has now been mobilized and we must rely upon a constant and continuous drive for efficiency and economy in manpower and material to increase the production of arms and supplies, which is essential if my armed forces are to be victorious over the enemy.

Work of Newsmen Hailed by Churchill

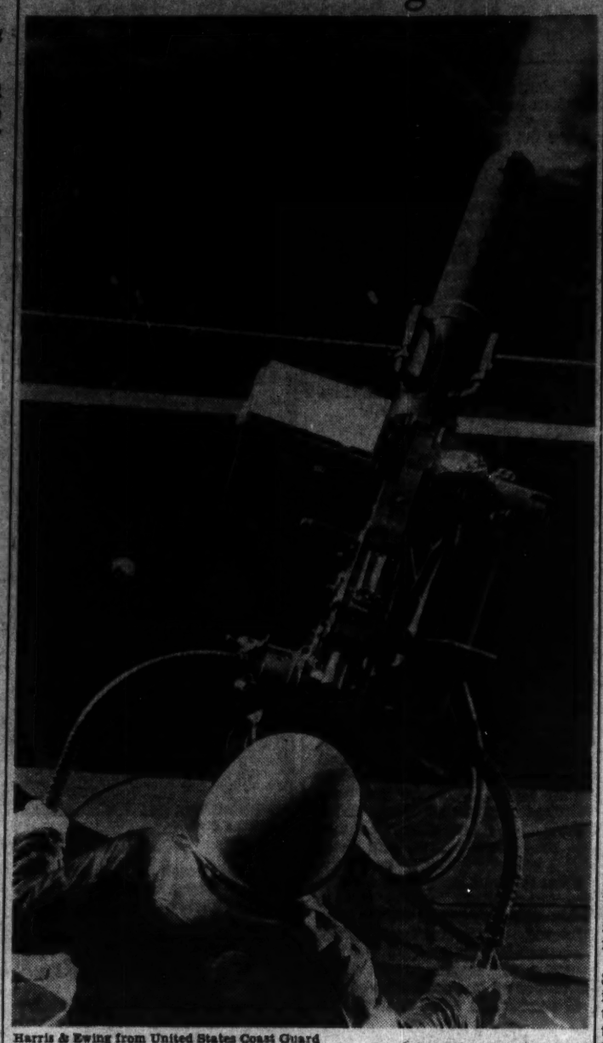
By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11

Prime Minister Churchill paid his respects today to the correspondents and photographers who covered the British victory in Egypt. In his war review to Parliament he said:

"Very full accounts of the course of the battle . . . have been given by intrepid reporters and photographers, who have been given a free run over the field at the risk of their own lives."

He's Not Shooting Gulls



Harris & Ewing from United States Coast Guard

Somewhere on the Pacific

It's a large ocean with plenty of water so you can take your choice where. But wherever it is, this steel-helmeted Coast Guard gunner grips the handles of his antiaircraft gun with strong grasp and steady hand.

Materials of War Production Put in Charge of Eberstadt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson reorganized the War Production Board anew today, concentrating all responsibility for the allocation of materials and their actual distribution directly under Ferdinand Eberstadt.

Mr. Eberstadt, former New York investment banker, acquired the title of Program Vice-Chairman.

The change placed Ernest Kanzler, who as Director-General for operations, directly under Mr. Eberstadt in the WPB high command.

A simultaneous move was the creation of labor advisory committees, to be made up of labor spokesmen from every industry, to advise each of WPB's 36 industry branches. WPB long has had industry advisory committees. This move followed demands of labor groups for a bigger role in WPB. It was accompanied by elevation of the industry branche sto the status of industry divisions, with enlarged powers of estimating the materials needed by each industry and controlling the allotment of materials.

The WPB requirements committee, which divides the country's materials among various needs will have 36 small counterparts, one assigned to each industry division. Each of these "subrequirements committees" will have a spokesman from each of the seven "claimant agencies," which seek supplies—army, Navy, Martime Commission, Lend-Lease, Administration, Board of Economic Warfare, Aircraft Scheduling Unit, and the WPB Office of Civilian Supply.

A program bureau was set up under Mr. Eberstadt to act as a staff for the requirements committee in assembling figures on materials supply and the needs and to make recommendations for balancing one against the other. It will be headed by Donald D. Davis, Wayzata, Minn., President of General Mills Company, Minneapolis.

Another new bureau, called "Resources Agencies," takes supervision over the Conservation Division headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, and of related salvage, substitution and stockpiling units, along with programs for the concentration of industries. The Director is to be named later.

A Facilities Bureau, embracing the old construction bureau, was placed under Fred Surles, Washington, and was charged with fixing the construction program.

The three controlled materials divisions—steel, copper, and aluminum-magnesium — will report directly to Mr. Kanzler. The Rubber Division will report to Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, and the Aircraft and Radio Divisions to Charles E. Wilson, the WPB's Production Vice-Chairman. Mr. Wilson's status was unchanged by the new organization. He continues co-equal in authority with Mr. Eberstadt, devoting his energies to production of war supplies, while Mr. Eberstadt controls the flow of materials.

Allies Must Watch Spanish Morocco

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While occupying the French colonies in North Africa, the United Nations scarcely can avoid keeping an eye on the Spanish part of Morocco which has become a center of anti-Allied activity on African soil.

It is true that President Roosevelt has answered Gen. Francisco Franco, chief of the Spanish State, that the Allied moves in Africa "are in no shape, manner, or form directed against the Government or the people of Spain or Spanish territory, metropolitan or overseas."

The Anglo-American troops certainly will not invade Spanish territory—at least as long as the Axis also respects Spanish neutrality. Yet respect of Spanish neutrality does not exclude pressure on Madrid by the Allied governments to carry out a purge in its colonial administration and to oust numerous German and Italian agents from Spanish soil. These agents have built up a network of anti-Allied activity in the Spanish colonies, especially in Spanish-Morocco.

The Spanish part of Morocco is much smaller than the French protectorate. It comprises only 13,000 square miles with a population of almost 800,000 inhabitants, including 45,000 Europeans, while the French colony stretches over 154,000 miles, and has a population of more than 6,000,000.

Strategic Importance

Yet from the strategic point of view, Spaish Morocco is extremely important.

From Ceuta in Spanish Morocco the Strait of Gibraltar can be controlled just as well as from the British stronghold. Melilla, farther to the east, is another important strategic port on the Mediterranean coast in Spanish hands.

Moreover, in June 1940, the Spanish Government occupied the international city of Tangier "with the object of guaranteeing the neutrality of the zone and the city." Spain thus added a population of 60,000 and one of the most important commercial cities in North Africa to its Empire. In order to prove Tangier's complete integration into the Spanish Empire, the Mendroub—representative of the Sultan of Morocco—was summarily expelled, while the German Consul established offices in the Mendroub's former residence. Other German agents soon arrived in the newly "conquered" Spanish city.

This is not the first time that Spanish territory, and especially Spanish Morocco, has served as a basis for German propaganda and spy work. During World War I German agents carried on their activity from the Spanish zone in Morocco. On October 11, 1917, the Times of London wrote: "All Tangier knows the German activity in the neighboring Spanish zone, the almost nightly signaling with submarines at Larache, the nefarious instigation to murder and massacre which the German Consulate in Tetuan is continually sending to the tribes, the supplying of the rebel army with arms, ammunition, and of requirements from posts in the Spanish zone, the ferocious propaganda which is being carried on by so-called neutrals from Alcazar, and the German intrigues with native chiefs. The Germanizing of the Spanish zone in Morocco is not only a threat in the present, but will prove a danger to the peace in Europe in the future."

The tactics of the German intelligence service have remained fundamentally unchanged since the first World War. This time, however, activities of German agents have ben even more openly assisted by Spanish authorizing authorities. Gen. Luiz Oraz, Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco who was appointed in May, 1941, is said to be one of the most pro-German generals of the Spanish Army. Under his rule, the Germans have been able to set up a widespread organization and to carry on their agitation among natives in the French zone.

After Gen. Auguste Noguès, Vichy Governor General in Morocco, refused to let the German Gestapo supervise the French territory, the main center of the German intelligence service was transferred to Spanish Morocco, possibly to Tetuan, Capital of the Spanish zone, or to Tangier.

Passage of agents from one zone to the other in Morocco is facilitated by the fact that the Franco-Spanish boundary in this region never has been fully established. Agents carried funds to finance subversive agitations in French Morocco as well as propaganda leaflets and pamphlets written in Arabic which were distributed among the native population. These Nazi publications have been mostly published by the Fichte-Bund in Hamburg.

Anti - Semitic manifestations which broke out in Moroccan cities were staged by German agents who worked behind the scene. Unrest among the natives in French North Africa was stimulated by the pro-Axis broadcasting of the radio stations of Tangier, Larache, and others in Spanish Morocco.

Numerous German spies are established in ports of the Spanish zone, especially in Ceuta and in Melilla. They spy upon military activities in the British fortress of Gibraltar and Allied shipping through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. Sinking of United Nations' merchant vessels by German submarines recently has been extended to the South Atlantic. There can be little doubt that German raiders have been able to refuel at secret fuel stations on African soil, possibly in one of Spain's African colonies.

If Spanish authorities in Morocco have permitted the Germans to carry on their propaganda and spying on Spanish soil, their intention not only was to help the Axis win the war. They had political aims of their own. Like all nations who have set up a fascist regime, Franco-Spain is "unsatisfied" with the present distribution of colonial territories and wishes to extend its empire. Falangist papers in Spain frequently declared that after the war the African continent had to be redistributed and that Spain was bound to receive an important share in North Africa.

French Zone Sought

Tangier was only a small part of the territories which Spain wants to add to its empire. Spanish Fascists claim that the entire French zone in Morocco should be handed over to them. Since the fall of France, Spain has been militarily preparing in order to strike at the right moment and to invade the French colonies in North Africa.

This is the main reason why the Spanish Army in Morocco has been re-enforced. Before the war, Spanish forces in Morocco were composed of 1,683 officers, 30,400 men and a militarized native police of 10,000 men. Today, the Franco troops in this region number between 120,000 and 150,000 men. They are crack troops, among them General Franco's famous Moorish Corps which is well equipped with German - manufactured material. Some units are mechanized.

The importance of Spain's military preparations in Morocco is stressed by the fact that in 1939 two army-corps commands were set up in Ceuta and in Melilla.

Eisenhower Pledges Free French Empire

By the Associated Press

Allied Healquarters in North Africa, Nov. 11.

At a ceremony in the main square of the French Moroccan town of Rabat, Gen. Dwight L. Eisenhower said:

"As commander in chief of the Allied forces I have the honor to participate in the liberation of French North Africa. It is, therefore, a great privilege for me to salute with deep respect the memory of Marshal Lyautey on the birthday of that great soldier of France who created the North African Empire. His work remains and will remain as a permanent monument to the genius and patriotism of Frenchmen everywhere.

"It is particularly fitting that we should pay tribute to Marshal Lyautey since the forces under my command bring with them solemn assurance that his achievement—the North African Empire—shall remain French."

Canada Ties Its Production To That of U. S. and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The remarkable extent to which Canada, the United States, and Great Britain are achieving a supreme command over their combined war production was emphasized by the Office of War Information today in announcing that Canada had become a member of the Combined Production and Resources Board.

These countries are pooling their resources, integrating their production schedules, and pouring the fruits of this combined production into a common strategy.

Canada, for example, is now providing more than half of its production of war supplies to Great Britain and the United States.

Representation on the Combined Board, along with the United States and Great Britain, is a recognition of the interlocking war economies of the three nations. Roughly, one quarter of Canadian war production now is going to fill United States orders, while about one third of Canada's war goods are being produced for Great Britain.

Was Born in Waltham

C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who takes his place on the Combined Production and Resources Board with Donald M. Nelson and Oliver Lyttelton, is American-born and educated. He was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For several years he was a professor of civil engineering at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Canada's war industry has received orders totaling $5,000,000,000 since July 14, 1939, a figure in excess of the nation's average peacetime annual industrial production. Starting with a relatively small industrial plant, Canada has transformed itself in three years into a valuable source of United Nations' war weapons. Tanks, guns, airplanes, and ships—from 12 types of chemicals to 90 types of mechanized transport, almost every variety of war matériel is being supplied in rapidly increasing volume by Canada.

As of Oct. 1, 1942, $900,000,000 in war orders had been placed by the United States in Canada, the major portion during 1942. Half of Canada's production of machine tools is now being supplied to the United States.

One Typical Example

Typical of the co-operative industrial relationship between the two countries is the record of 62 Liberty-type merchant ships built in Canada with steel plate made available by the United States.

A Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada has been operating for almost a year and has achieved pronounced success in increasing war output by arranging rapid exchanges of supplies to avoid production delays, reducing duplications, breaking transportation bottlenecks, eliminating tariff and other barriers, and revising specifications to increase the number of common-type weapons.

American war equipment manufactured in Canada now includes the M-4 tanks, the Curtiss dive-bomber, PB-Y flying boats, anti-aircraft and antitank guns, aviation instruments, communication equipment, shells and bombs.

Besides the Liberty-type merchant ships, Canada is beginning to build combat vessels for the United States Navy. The first corvette to be built in Canada for the United States was launched in Montreal on Nov. 9, when Mrs. Pierrepont Moffat, wife of the U. S. Minister to Canada, named the U. S. S. Danville.

Japanese Flew Over Doolittle'e Unit But Didn't See What Was Going on Below

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11 (AP)—There must be some exceedingly embarrassed pursuit pilots in Japan, for Lieut. Charles L. McClure related yesterday that a group of them flew over Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's hedge-hopping fliers at a height of about 1,000 feet on the way to bomb Tokyo.

It was an anxious moment for the daring Americans, who were buzzing along at heights of five to 15 feet, the navigator told the Baltimore Lions Club, but luck and camouflage on the tops of the bombers brought Doolittle's men through.

"The tops of our planes were painted a brownish green that blended with the green landscape and we were unnoticed by the enemy," Lieutenant McClure said. "This was an anxious moment and we were glad to hear the gunner in the rear call to us, 'They are out of sight'."

He paid tribute to Japanese antiaircraft gunners with the comment that "they got the range quick and things began popping all around us."

Rehearsals for the expedition were carried out on targets over the Gulf of Mexico, Lieutenant McClure explained, and low flying was practiced on the way to the West Coast. "Brushing tree tops with our big ships while flying about 200 miles an hour was one of the favorite training stunts," he added.

"Once on the West Coast," our ships were put in tip-top shape, every available space being utilized for storing gasoline. From the West Coast—here there must be a big gap in my story.

"As we flew across Tokyo Bay we passed near a Jap aircraft carrier and could have blown it to bits but we passed it, as each of our ships had a specific objective. . . .

"It was difficult for us to see what damage we did to the city but our bombardiers gave us a good account of what happened. Our objective was mostly the water front with the purpose of crippling the city as much as possible.

After leaving Japan, Lieutenant McClure said they flew in the direction of China. Once over that country, he continued, it would have been easy to bail out but "we wanted to get those planes to the Chinese people so they could use them and we pushed on."

Gayda Calls Situation 'Hard'

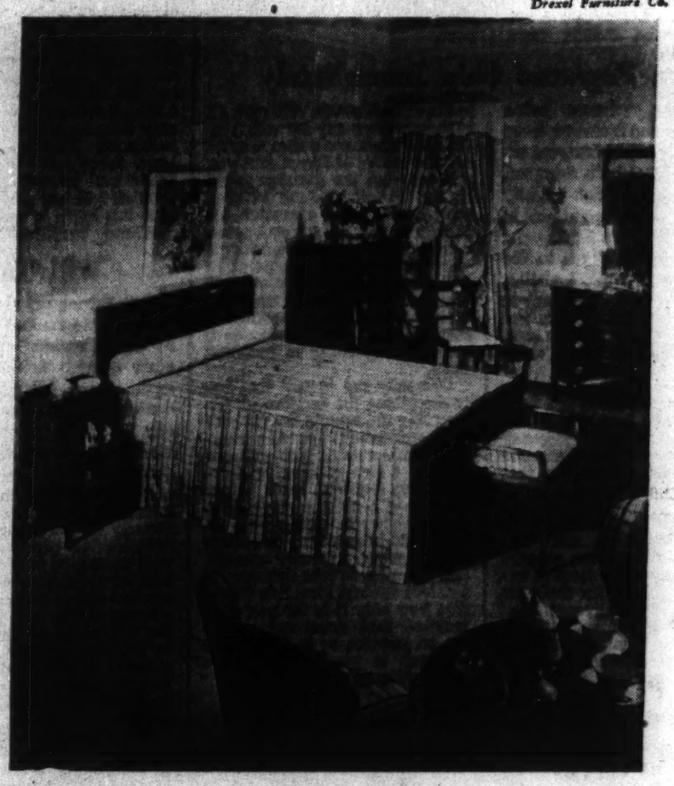
ROME. From Italian Broadcasts. Nov. 11 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, editor who often expresses the view of Mussolini, speculated publicly Nov. 10 on the prospects of an invasion of Italy by United Nations forces gathering in Africa.

In an editorial in the Giornale d'Italia Gayda said. "Whatever may happen in Italy they (the United Nations) will break their heads if they try an invasion of what they call Hitler's Europe through the back door. The Mediterranean may be dominated not only from the African north shore, but from the Italian Peninsula, and islands bar the way. Italians are far from being disarmed or vanquished.

"The World War has entered a new phase which has its center in the Mediterranean, and the Italian people are called upon to face new trials.

"The situation is hard, but resources and the will to fight have never been greater. The Anglo-Americans already have committed many errors, and may commit a fatal one if they continue being over-optimistic, and persist in their insulting behavior toward the Italian people."

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Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Speech in Parliament Reviewing the War

British Leader Explains Why Continent Was Not Invaded

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's war review in Parliament today follows:

The custom has always been to compliment the mover and seconder of the address [from the Throne] upon the speeches which they have delivered, and often these compliments have been well founded. I am sure that the House, without distinction of party, will feel that is the case today.

Mr. Walkden speaks as representative of one of the great trade unions of the country—those institutions which lie so near the heart and core of our social life and progress and have proved that stability and progress can be combined.

Major Thorneycroft, who has not been very long in this House, has already begun to find his feet here, and his speech today gives every assurance that he will play a valuable and increasing part in our deliberations.

I express to both members acknowledgment of the extremely kind and complimentary remarks they have made about me. Really their whole outlook has been one of extreme benevolence to the Government, to its head, to our fortune in the war, and to the admirable constituencies which they represent. I thank both for the part which they played.

There are a number of announcements which should be made about the business of the House, about the course of debate on the [King's] address, and about measures which the Government will take, to appropriate and monopolize the time of the House; and also about the somewhat greater latitude we shall have to give to what may be called legislation not wholly free from controversy, but carrying with it a broad measure of general approval.

These statements I shall with the permission of the House ask the leader of the House to make at the close of my remarks. They belong entirely to the subject of House of Commons business and I am today to deal with other matters more remote from this chamber, though not more remote from our minds that we may in time of great stress meet when events are moving very fast and when final views cannot easily or readily be taken. I have, however, to tell the House about the great battle of Egypt which is a British victory of the first order and also about the other half of the combination, namely, United States and British intervention in North Africa.

Three Points to Be Examined

There are three points which must be duly examined in matters of this magnitude and violence. First, time is required for preparation. Secondly, the need of combination and concert, and thirdly, the importance of surprise. I will address myself to these points in the course of my narrative. Here, sir, let me say that the pressure at present is extreme and I must ask for indulgence of the House if, in any part of my statement, I should lack full historical precision. I have not had time to give to mature consideration of the exact balance between different elements and forces involved that would be possible in ordinary times.

I will do the best I can. Taking the question of time, it is not generally realized how much time these great operations take to mount. For instance, British divisions which reinforced the Eighth Army for this battle left England in May or early June. Most of the six-pounders we now are using in so many hundreds—and have been using—were dispatched before the fall of Tobruk. This also applies to the more heavily armored British tanks and the more heavily gunned British tanks.

As for American tanks, the admirable Shermans, they came to us in the following way: On the dark day when news of the fall of Tobruk came in, I was with President Roosevelt in his room at the White House. The House knows how bitter a blow this was, but nothing could have exceeded the delicacy and kindness of our American friends and allies. They had no thought but to help. Their very best tanks, the Shermans, were just coming out of factories. The first batch of them had been newly placed in the hands of their divisions who had been waiting for them. The President took a large number of these tanks back from the troops to whom they had just been given.

They were placed on board ship in the early days of July and they sailed direct to Suez under American escort.

The President also sent us a large number of self-propelled 105-MM. guns which are most useful weapons for contending with 88-mm. high velocity guns of which Germans have made so much use. One ship in this precious convoy was sunk by a U-boat.

U. S. Replaced Ship Immediately

Immediately, without being asked, the United States replaced it with another ship carrying an equal number of both weapons. All these tanks and high-velocity guns played an important part in General Alexander's battle.

When I was in Egypt in the early days of August, I visited, myself, every unit which was to be armed with these tanks and guns. Some of them are the most seasoned regiments we have, including the yeomanry division.

But, alas, they had no weapons adequate for the fight, and even those they had had been taken away from them in the stress of General Auchinleck's battle. I was able to tell these troops that the very finest weapons that existed would soon be in their possession, that they came direct from the President, and that, meanwhile, they must prepare themselves by every form of exercise and training for their use when they were delivered. That was at the beginning of August.

None of these units were ready to fight in the second repulse of Rommel's attack in the second battle of El Alamein, although all of them were ready for action by Oct. 23, when we began what I call the Battle of Egypt. But you will see that the decision taken by the President June 20 took four months to be operative, although utmost energy and speed were used at each stage. Records were broken at every point in unloading and fitting up of those weapons and in their issue to the troops. But it was indispensable that the men should also have reasonable training in handling them.

One may say in fact that between taking the decision for reinforcing the Middle East for the great operation and the reinforcements coming into action, a period of five months or more had been required. Thus before the vote of censure early in July, all measures in our power already had been taken, first to repel the enemy's further assaults, and secondly, to take decisive offensives against him. See therefore how silly it is for people to imagine that governments can act on impulse or in immediate response to pressure for these large-scale offensives.

Silence Does Not Denote Apathy

There must be planning, design and forethought, and afterwards a long period of silence, which looks to the ordinary spectator as if it were simply apathy or inertia, but which is in fact preparation for a blow. Moreover, you have first to get sufficient ascendancy even to prepare to strike the blow. I am not one of those who need be prodded. In fact, if anything, I am a prod. My difficulties lie rather in finding patience and self-restraint to wait through long, anxious weeks for the result to be achieved.

Because a Government cannot at every moment give explanations of what it is doing or what is going on, it would be and it will be a great mistake to assume that nothing is being done. Making allowances for the fallibility of human judgment, everything has been done. We revivified a war-battered army. We placed a new army at its side and rearmed it on a gigantic scale. By these means, we repaired the disaster that fell on us and converted defense in Egypt into successful attack.

Of course, if we had not had disasters, the measures taken in the hope of better fortune would have carried us by now far on the road to Tripoli. But what was prepared to heave on success came in to retrieve our failure. Failure delayed our operations. Our position in time had been set back. Still there are consolations. Losses of the enemy throughout have been heavy. In all this Egyptian fighting, his losses have been very heavy and he could not have found a worse place to lose a battle.

The cost to him of maintaining this African campaign has been exorbitant.

One in three of his ships with their sorely needed cargoes have gone to the bottom of the sea through our submarines and our Air Force. The resources of German and Italian shipping are most severely strained now. In this battle, the enemy's losses have been mortal so far as this theater is concerned and he had to employ a great part of his air force, including a third of all his transport and long-range reconnaissance planes, merely to keep his army supplied with food, munitions, and fuel.

Air Effort Against Russia Affected

His air effort against Russia has been definitely affected during all these last three months. His U-boat activities in the Mediterranean have been considerably reduced. Great as has been the cost and burden to us of the African campaign, many as have been the disappointments and mistakes, it has from first to last been an immense drain upon German and Italian resources and the most effective means we have yet had of drawing a portion of the enemy's strength and wrath from Russia upon ourselves.

Another important point to remember is the need for combining and concerting the operations of various allies and making them fit together into a general design, and to do that, in spite of all the hard accidents of war and the incalculable interruptions by the enemy.

One great obstacle to the constant unity of the Allies is geography. We stand around the circumference of a circle. The main enemy lies in the center. A vast void separates us from the other war in which we are equally interested, proceeding in the Pacific theater. Hitler can summon quite easily a conference in Berlin from anywhere he chooses in Central Europe and can bring together, apart from Japan, all those concerned in the war effort of the Axis powers without their representative authorities being subject to any serious inconvenience or becoming even temporarily detached from the task which each has in hand.

For us, through geography, joint consultation is far more difficult. President Roosevelt has not found it possible to leave the United States nor Mr. Stalin to leave Russia. Therefore, I have had to make journeys in each direction, carrying with me, to and fro, the most important military authorities and expert authorities, and to labor, so far as possible, to bring all our plans into concert and harmony. We have brought them, for the time being, into some harmony.

Russia's Course Was Fixed

As far as Russia was concerned, her course and position were fixed. The Soviets have had to repel the terrific onslaught of Germany. They have been completely absorbed in their own defense, and in defending themselves have rendered incomparable service to the common cause. They have rendered this service by killing, or permanently putting out of action, far more millions than Germany lost in the whole of the last war. I recognize the force of all Premier Stalin said in his speech about the enormous weight that had been thrown on Russia.

My heart bled for Russia. I have felt what almost everyone in this House must have felt—that intense desire that we should be suffering with her and that we should take more weight off her.

Everything that he said about the disproportionate burden thrown upon them was perfectly true. It is evident, however, that Russia is at least three times as strong a living organism as she was in the last war. That is prodigious—the idea that Russia could not withstand even part of the German Army in the last war but now is bearing the whole weight of it. As for any of it that is employed on this side, in all the conquered countries, that is more than made up for by the horde of divisions provided by Finland, Rumania, Hungary, and other Nazi-ridden or Fascist-ridden states.

The Russians have borne the burden and the heat of the day. I think it is absolutely natural on their part, and fully within their rights, to make the very strong and stark assertions which they have made. Our need was to help them, but to help them in a manner effective and suitable. It might have been a relief to our feelings, at any rate in the early stages, if we had delivered a premature attack across the Channel; if we had had, for instance, a dozen Dieppes on one day and a couple of Dunkirks a week or two later.

Would Have Been Disservice

A disaster of that character would have been of no help to Russia. It would have been of the greatest disservice to Russia.

An attack which will be made in due course across the Channel or the North Sea requires an immense degree of preparation, vast numbers of special landing craft, and a great army, trained division by division into amphibious warfare. All this is proceeding, but it takes time. Of course, should the enemy become demoralized at any moment, the same careful preparations will not be needed. Risks could be run on a large scale. But this certainly is not the case at the present time.

There is a German Army in France as large, apart from the home guard, as is ours in Great Britain. It is not so well equipped as the British or American troops, but it contains many veteran German soldiers, many experienced officers—men who have taken part in the overthrow and massacre of a dozen countries. It has ample weapons of a late type. It has, to aid it, immense fortifications erected along the Channel and the North Sea coasts.

There are also extraordinary and peculiar difficulties attendant on all landings across the sea in the teeth of opposition: changes of weather in this somewhat variable northern climate; the difficulty of recognizing tides and moons, of catching at one moment high visibility in the air and smooth waters for landing craft. There are many other factors. I could speak more than an hour upon them. But I do not intend to labor the matter certainly in public session because a great many of these difficulties it will be our duty to overcome. But all them constitute the problem. All these difficulties mark the process of moving an army across the channel from one side to the other. It would have been most improvident for us to have attempted such an enterprise before all our preparations were ready. They are very greatly advanced. Enormous installations have been and are being brought into existence at all our suitable ports. But no one would have been justified, nor would it have been physically possible for us to have made an effective invasion of the Continent during the summer or autumn of 1942.

Will Take No Reckless Course

Here let me say a word about pressure. No amount of pressure by public opinion or from any other quarter would make me, as the person chiefly responsible, consent to an operation which our military advisers had convinced me would lead to great disaster.

I think it an extremely dishonorable and indeed an act of treason to the nation to allow uninstructed pressure, however well meant, or sentimental feelings, however honorable, to drive me into such reckless or wanton courses. Again and again, with the full assent of my colleagues in the War Cabinet, I have instructed the Chiefs of Staff that, in endeavoring to solve their problems, they should disregard public clamor, and they know that the Government resting securely upon this steady House of Commons is quite strong enough to stand like a bulkhead between the military authorities and the well-meant impulses which stir so many breasts.

It is not for me to claim whole responsibility for what has not been done, but I should be quite ready and well content to bear it.

Why, then, it will be said, did you allow false hopes to be raised in Russian breasts? Why, then, did you agree with United States and Russia to a communiqué which spoke of a second front in Europe in 1942?

I must say quite frankly that I hold it perfectly justifiable to deceive the enemy when even if at the same time your own people are for a while misled.

There is one thing, however, you must never do, and that is mislead your ally. You must never make a promise which you don't fulfill. I hope we shall see we have lived up to that standard.

All British promises to Russia have been made in writing or given across the table in recorded conversations with the Soviet representatives. In June, I gave the Russian Government a written document making it perfectly clear that, while we were preparing to make a landing in 1942, we could not promise to do so. Meanwhile, whether or not we were going to attack the Continent in August or September, it was of the utmost importance to Russia that the enemy should believe we were so prepared and so resolved. Only in this way could we draw and keep the largest number of Germans pinned in Pas de Calais along the coast of France and in the Low Countries.

German Forces Kept in West

We have drawn and kept at least 33 German divisions in the West, and one third of the German bomber air force is there not being used. German fighter air force is there and a large proportion of the German bomber air force, and this bomber air force isn't being used to bomb us. Why?

It was being saved up for these very landings should they occur on the beaches and thus they have not played any military part for a considerable time.

We ourselves also are engaging, including the Middle East and Malta fighting, more than one half of the whole fighter strength of Germany.

In addition, there are 10 German division in Norway. The main part of the German fleet has for some months been tied to northern fiords. There about 350 of their best aircraft gathered up in the Far North to impede our convoys to Russia. Here is another front which we have found it very costly to maintain.

Let me tell you about that. Of 19 convoys which we have sent to Russia, every one has been an important fleet operation because the enemy's main fleet was close at hand. The latest one required the use of 77 ships of war, apart altogether from supply ships.

The Foreign Secretary if he is well enough—and he has a temporary indisposition—or if not, the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, will recount in some detail later on in the debate the immense output of munitions we have sent to Russia during the period when we ourselves were being vehemently reproached and naturally reproached for the comparative ill equipment of our own troops.

Indeed, I think that the effort and achievement of this country—industrial, naval, and military — during the year 1942 should be a source of pride and thanksgiving, not only to all in these islands, but to our Allies both in the East and West.



Associated Press

Britain's Leader Reviews War

In his speech in Parliament on the course of the war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain promised attack across the Channel or the North Sea and explained why the Continent had not yet been invaded.

Roosevelt Favored North Africa

Now I come to the great enterprise which has just been unfolded. On my first visit to Washington after the United States was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy, President Roosevelt favored the idea that French North Africa was specially suitable for American intervention in the Western Theater. This view also was fully shared by us. However, it was clearly the duty both of Britain and the United States to exhaust every possibility of carrying more direct aid to Russia by means of liberating the descent on France.

Both plans, therefore, were studied by the Staffs with the utmost attention, and preparations were made for both possibilities, either alternatively or simultaneously.

Personally, I have always considered the Western Front as one. We hold a very powerful enemy army pinned on the French shore, and every week our preparations to strike it will increase and develop. At the same time, we make this wide and encircling movement in the Mediterranean, having for its primary object the recovery of command of that vital sea, but also having for its object the exposure of the underbelly of the Axis, especially Italy, to heavy attacks.

That seemed from the beginning of this year to be correct strategy. The establishment of a Mediterranean as well as an Atlantic or a Channel front would obviously give us wide freedom of maneuver.

Our sea power and the gradual development of our amphibious power enabled both operations be contemplated on a very large scale. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century battles were fought on fronts of six or seven miles, but the same principles apply on fronts which nowadays extend for 2,000 miles or more.

As the year advanced it became clear that the position of landing craft would not be on a sufficiently large scale to enable heavy intervention to take place across the Channel in the favorable-weather months of 1942.

General Marshal, head of the American Army, with which is included the American Air Force, paid two visits to this country—first in April and second in July.

Second Visit Decided Strategy

On the second occasion he was accompanied by Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the American Navy. It was decided on this second occasion to hold the enemy on the French shore and to strike at his other front in the Mediterranean, through North Africa.

In this decision, British and American staffs were wholly united and their views were shared and adopted by the President and by the British War Cabinet. Orders were issued accordingly and measures pressed forward with extreme urgency at the end of July. Here I would like to say that in the planning of this joint operation, American and British staff officers, of whom many score have been employed night and day, have worked together as a band of brothers.

The comprehension which exists to give and take, the desire to be first in giving good service, is very marked and will be an invaluable ingredient in our future achievements.

Orders for the North African expedition accordingly were issued at the end of July. As a very important part of this North African operation, it was necessary to bring the Eighth British Army into condition to regain the initiative and to resume the offensive in Egypt. At that time, there was very great anxiety about our ability even to hold the front at Alamein.

However, General Auchinleck, that fine officer, succeeded in stemming the enemy's advance. Powerful reinforcements, which I have mentioned, of men and material had arrived, or were on the water close at hand, and troops were being equipped with all the latest material which was pouring in, and were rapidly fitting themselves for renewal of the conflict on a great scale. As I was far from satisfied with conditions reported to prevail in the Eighth Army, and was concerned about its confidence in the higher command, I thought it my duty to visit this Army, taking with me the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir Alan Brooke, in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence, in order that together we could seize the situation on the spot and take any decision which might be found necessary. There was an even greater need for such a journey, although, as I have said, we had told the Soviet Government that we could make no promise to attack across the channel in 1942, but only that we would do our utmost to overcome the difficulties of such an operation.

Journey to Explain Course to Stalin

And as we had now settled, not to make the attempt in autumn of 1942, but on the other hand to make an enveloping attack on North Africa, it was now necessary to explain the whole position to Premier Stalin. I thought it better and my colleagues pressed this view upon me that I should deal with this matter personally, face to face, rather than leave it to the ordinary diplomatic channels. It was a very serious conversation which I had to undertake. I therefore sought and obtained approval of the War Cabinet to make the journey which I described to the House when I came home about six weeks ago.

I am sure that the course adopted prevented a great deal of friction and ill-feeling between us and our Russian allies and therefore I was glad to read Mr. Stalin's statement when he said, "There followed another important step, the visit to Moscow of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in the course of which complete understanding was reached concerning relations between the two countries." I assure the House that I have a solid belief in the wisdom and good faith of this outstanding man, and although the news that I brought was not welcome and not considered by them adequate, nevertheless the fact remains that we parted good friends and in the words which Stalin uses, complete understanding exists between us.

The Russians bore their disappointment like men. They faced the enemy and now they reached the winter successfully, although we were unable to give them help they so earnestly demanded, and had it been physically practical, would so gladly have afforded.

I have already told the House about the changes which, with approval of the Cabinet, and with advice of Chief of Imperial General Staff, I made in the Middle East Command and in the command of the Eighth Army. In order that General Alexander should concentrate his whole attention upon the main object, he was relieved of all responsibility for pressure in Iraq.

New Command Under Wilson

When you have got a wild beast in your back garden like Rommel, you don't want to be worried about things going on a thousand miles away. A new command came into being there which now has become a powerful force under Gen. Maitland Wilson.

I can now read to the House the actual directive which I gave to General Alexander Sept. 10 before leaving Cairo for Russia. It has, at least, the merit of brevity:

"1. Your prime and main duty will be to take or destroy, at the earliest opportunity, the German-Italian Army commanded by Field Marshal Rommel, together with all its supplies and establishments in Egypt and Libya;

"2. You will discharge or cause to be discharged such other duties as pertain to your command, without prejudice to the task described in Paragraph 1, which must be considered paramount in His Majesty's interests."

I expect General Alexander may very soon be sending along for further instructions. In spite of the strain to which General Alexander had been subjected in his hard adverse campaign in Burma, from which he had emerged with so much credit, although he had nothing but retreat and misfortune—in spite of this strain he accepted his new duties with ardor.

Under him, commanding the Eighth Army, was placed that remarkable soldier, General Montgomery. These two officers set up their headquarters in the desert and Air Vice-Marshal Coningham, who commands the air force in battle there, was in the same little circle of lorries, wagons, and tents in which they lived, and in a very short time an electrifying effect was produced upon the troops who were also reinforced by every available man and weapon.

Meanwhile, in the rearward areas, intensified training of formations to be armed with the new American and British weapons proceeded ceaselessly.

In Face of Imminent Attack

All these changes had to be made in the face of all imminent attack by Rommel's army, preparations for which were plainly apparent. In order that the army should have the fullest freedom of maneuver and not have to fall back if its southward flank were turned because line did not extend completely to the Qattara Depression, there was an open flank, but in order that it should have full freedom of maneuver and not have to go through the process of retreating merely because armored forces had got around its flank, every preparation was made to defend Cairo by the assembly of a considerable force there and the mobilization of every man from the rearward services, exactly as we should do in England in case of invasion, and by preparation of defense works along the Line of the Nile and by use of inundations.

All this was set in train. The new command having been installed, my work there was done and I returned to give my report to the House.

Rommel Did Not Press South

General Rommel immediately found himself confronted with stern resistance and with artillery used on the largest scale and abundantly supplied with ammunition. He did not press south to the extremes, and after about three days, he withdrew.

Our losses were about 2,000, his considerably heavier, especially the disproportionate loss in tanks.

The narrowness of the passage between the sea and the Qattara Depression which had proved so serviceable to us when we were resisting Rommel's attacks in both defensive battles of El Alamein became, of course, a most serious adverse factor to our own advance when we, ourselves, were ready in our turn to assume the offensive.

Our attack had fit in harmoniously with the great operations in French North Africa to which it was a prelude. We had to wait until our troops were trained in the use of new weapons that were arriving—if it were possible to wait—but we had to have a full moon on account of the method of attack.

All these conditions were satisfied around Oct. 23. Meanwhile, however, we knew that the enemy was turning the position in front of us into a veritable fortress—blasting gunpits and trenches in solid rock, laying enormous and elaborate mine fields, and strengthening himself in every manner, both by air and sea transport, in spite of the heavy toll exacted by our air forces and submarines.

The attack by us around the enormous southern flank led into difficult country and was not a threat to his communications. On the other hand, to blast a hole by frontal attack in the north, by the sea, was a most forbidding task.

However, when I spent the night of Aug. 19 with Generals Alexander and Montgomery in their desert headquarters, General Montgomery, with General Alexander's full consent, explained in exact detail the foreseeable first stages of the plan which, in fact, has been carried out. It was an anxious matter.

In the last war we devised a tank to clear the way for infantry who, otherwise, were held up by the intensity of machine-gun fire. On this occasion it was the infantry who would have to clear the way for tanks to break the crust and liberate the way for superior armor, and with this they must be supported by a concentration of artillery more powerful than any used in the present war.

On a six-mile front of attack we have a 25-pounder gun or better to every 23 yards.

It is true that in the later barrages of 1918 at the Hindenburg Line and other long-prepared positions, a concentration of one gun to every 15 yards was attained, but the field guns of those days were 18-pounders and the 25-pounders are heavier, and we also believe they are the best field guns in the world.

It was necessary to continue a penetration of about 6,000 yards at the first stroke in order to get through hostile mine fields and trenches.

In the last war, it nearly always was possible to make this initial penetration.

In those days, artillery having blasted a gap, the next step was to gallop cavalry through what was called the G in the gap, but this never was achieved, as the horsemen were soon brought to a standstill by machine guns in the rear.

The horses were shot by bullets from machine-gun nests in the rear. Thus, responsibility for exploiting the breech passed away.

But times have changed. We have steel machine cavalry now, and each path is cleared with guns. And after they have passed through and cleared away machine-gun nests which they encounter, they reach whatever mobile forces of the enemy that may lie beyond.

Sequence of Events Explained

That is the difference in this matter between the two wars.

I feel sure that the House will be glad to have these points because in all that has been written of the course of the battle, I have not seen those points mentioned which touch the sequence and articulation of the events very clearly.

For purpose of turning to a full account, the breech was made by an entire new corps, the Tenth, formed consisting of two British armored divisions and a New Zealand division — "that Ball of Fire," as it was described to me by those who had seen it at work.

This very powerful force of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, including the best tanks — Grants and Shermans — was withdrawn from the battle-front immediately after Rommel's repulse at the second battle of El Alamein, and devoted itself entirely to intensive training exercises and preparation.

It was this thunderbolt, hurled through the gap, which finished Rommel and his arrogant army.

The success of these plans could not have been achieved without substantial superiority in the air. The RAF had a substantial proportion of American-manned squadrons, and by hard fighting before the battle, they had established superiority over the enemy and had reduced the supplies of munitions which were behind lines and which were coming up for the enemy.

The air force also was used in the battle itself to break up any threatening counterattacks, thus giving time to our troops to consolidate their positions won, and also by raiding far to the rear of the retreating enemy, whereby their motorized power was completely disorganized.

These air attacks prevented the enemy from getting fuel and munitions to the front. When we retreated all those hundreds of miles from Tobruk at such speed, what saved us was our superior air power and what consummated Rommel's ruin was this superior air force, harassing and hammering him at every stage. In Air Marshal Tedder and Air-Vice-Marshal Coningham we have two leaders of the very highest quality, not technicians but warriors who have worked in perfect harmony with the generals and have by this unity of air and military operations provided a model which should be followed in all combined operations in the future.

It is true we had gathered superior forces but all these would have been futile but for the vast military conception of the commanders and the attention given to detail which characterized their operations and the absolute ruthlessness with which their forces were engaged, not only at the points of rupture but gripping the whole of the battle front.

The remainder of Mr. Churchill's speech had not been transmitted at the moment of closing this edition of The Christian Science Monitor.

Text of Amendments Passed By House to 18-19 Draft Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of the 18-19 draft bill amendments, as agreed upon by a House-Senate conference committee and passed by the House, is:

To amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That so much of the first sentence of Section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read:

Section 3 (a). Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Section 2. Section 5 (f) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(f) Any person 18 or 19 years of age who, while pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning, if ordered to report for induction under this act during the last half of the academic year at such school or institution, shall, upon his request, have his induction under this act postponed until the end of such academic year.

Section 3. Section 15 (a) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) The term "between the ages of 18 and 45" shall refer to men who have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

Section 4. Section 5 of such act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person between the ages of 18 and 21 shall be discharged from service in the land or naval forces of the United States while this act is in effect because such person entered such service without the consent of his parent or guardian.

(j) No individual who has been convicted of any crime which may not be punished by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year shall by reason solely of such conviction be relieved from liability for training and service under this act.

Sec. 5. Every registrant found by a local Selective Service Board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (a) (2) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

Provided that should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction into the land or naval forces under such act, his local Selective Service Board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (a) (2) of such act, shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor he requests his local board to determine, and his local board, subject to appeal in accordance with Section 10 (a) (2) of said act determines that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work.

Sec. 6. Section 3 (a) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu therefor of a colon and the following: "Provided further, that no man shall without his consent be inducted for training and service under this act after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth."

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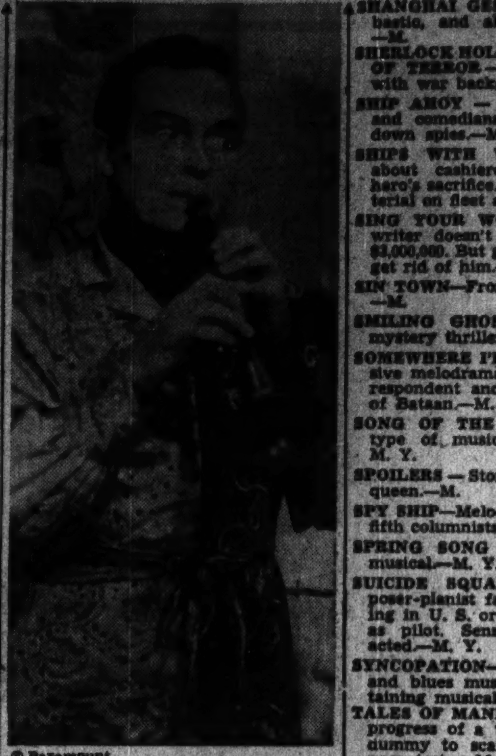
The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.



© Paramount

Bob Hope

Now in "The Road to Morocco"

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M. Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Musical about West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL — Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical. —M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Musical snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Average mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective melodrama about homesteaders vs. crooked miners.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental.—M. Y. C.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—Persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes best of second-rate spy story. Opening scenes moving and effective.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Union Leader Admits Ousting Hostile 'Closed Shop' Members

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 11 (AP)—Labor unions defending their "closed shop" employment control at the Tampa Shipbuilding Company admitted in a Circuit Court hearing that they ousted hostile and lukewarm members from jobs and replaced them with whole-hearted supporters.

The agreement with that part of Attorney General Tom Watson's charges against the closed shop came yesterday from Joseph Padway, of Washington, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, who declared that the unions have ample right to decide the qualifications of their members, and their employment.

Mr. Watson offered witnesses who testified that they were fired from the shipbuilding company upon demands of the unions because they had not kept their dues paid or had not always been union supporters.

"Oh, we admit all that," Mr. Padway said. "The issue in this case is, solely, whether the closed shop violates the public policy of Florida and I say that it does not." Mr. Watson disagreed.

The hearing was recessed until Thursday.

E. C. Middaugh, a World War I veteran, testified he was discharged from the shipbuilding company because he made reports to Navy officials of "unethical" conduct by a superior employee. He could not get his job back, he said because the unions wouldn't clear him, although the company wanted him to return.

"Unions don't ordinarily like stooges, especially when the reports turned in are the secret conclusions of one man," Mr. Padway told the witness.

"If being a stooge is necessary for the protection of a war asset as valuable as the Tampa Shipbuilding Company, then I'm proud of stooges and that kind of patriotism, and I'm ready to join myself," Mr. Watson declared.

Asking that Mr. Middaugh's testimony be removed from the record, Mr. Padway declared Attorney General Watson sought to besmirch the patriotism of the unions.

"Mr. Attorney General, your hand has been well exposed in this case," he shouted.

Mr. Padway showed that Mr. Middaugh had refused to join other union workers in a strike at another shipyard here in 1919, and he brought testimony that James Edward Newman, another prosecuting witness, had disagreements with union organizations at Brewster, Fla., before he came here.

'Piccadilly Arcade' Aids British Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—"Piccadilly Arcade" has been opened at 6 East Fifty-seventh Street again this year for the sale of donated art objects and household furnishings to aid the British War Relief Society's fund for the homeless in Britain. Last year, during a two-month period, the Piccadilly Arcade realized $63,000 for the aid of bombed-out British families.

Reproducing the atmosphere of its namesake in Mayfair, London, England, the Arcade includes many little marts, each with a façade reminiscent of a familiar London scene and devoted to the sale of Christmas gifts, jewelry, silver, embroideries and tapestries, old lace, paintings and sculpture, fine prints, and accessories.

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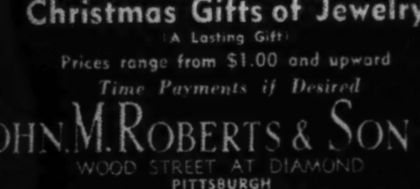
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The Home Forum

No Surrender

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE records the brief story (Ecclesiastes 9:13-18) of a besieged city which was saved by the wisdom of "a poor wise man." The account concludes with these impressive statements: **"The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools. Wisdom is better than weapons of war: but one sinner destroyeth much good."** Most people will agree willingly enough that every human situation could be solved or saved if sufficient intelligence were applied to the problem. Not so ready, however, would they be as a rule to acknowledge that infinite intelligence is always available; and that it reveals itself to the pure in heart rather than to worldly-wise technicians confined within the finite bounds of human knowledge. The need of mankind is to glimpse the demands of this true intelligence and then to hold fast to them. In the Bible story already referred to, the counsels of the "poor wise man" were undoubtedly listened to by mightier warriors, whose confidence in their own skill and strength had perhaps been undermined by the events of the siege. Through this humble acceptance of words of wisdom, a victory was achieved.

* * *

It may sometimes seem difficult to recognize and to value rightly spiritual intuitions, because they are out of gear with the conclusions of the material senses. Intelligence is not normally identified nor appreciated unless it appears in the line of conventional beliefs and preconceived opinions. But God has ways of making Himself heard. When we are fighting what may seem to be a losing battle, and human ingenuity and resources run out, thought rises in deep-felt longings out of itself, its ignorance and shortcomings. This is true prayer, in which self is lost in the heart's earnest desire for God. The response is an unveiling of intuitive perceptions which illumine the path, and, step by step, lead to freedom. It is the mission of Christian Science to purify the human consciousness until it becomes ready to discern and to use the spiritual guidance which is forever and everywhere at hand. Much has already been accomplished by those who have given heed to the teachings of this Science—though much still remains to be done. As good becomes more natural to our thought, we become alert to reject evil, and we fear it less.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in an address given in 1899, made this inspiring declaration (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 127): **"The forts of Christian Science, garrisoned by God's chosen ones, can never surrender."** She goes on to say of this spiritual armament, **"Ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price, staunch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of omnipotence."** Carefully pondering this stirring message, we can take renewed courage from the fact that no embattled army of soldiers can be prevented from maintaining a position pointed out by omnipotence. Christ Jesus once said (Matthew 18:20), **"For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."** In the Bible story, the "poor wise man" gained no personal honor or renown through his obedience to the commands of divine wisdom, but the city was delivered, and that proof of his closeness to God was his sufficient reward.

* * *

In the same way, we need never despair even when those who are clothed with human authority seem to cling stubbornly to wrong-headed plans. God is the only source of true wisdom, and God's wisdom is power. The Christian Scientist understands, and is daily seeking opportunities to prove, that there is no place where God's voice is not heard and obeyed. Aggressive mental onslaughts, deceptive propaganda, accumulating misfortunes, may fret and confuse thought, but they cannot silence spiritual intuitions, nor prevent them from being understood. What is more, there can be no situation so desperate that "two or three" of "God's chosen ones" will not be found firmly entrenched at their post of spiritual observation. Once God's purpose has been revealed, there can be no surrender of anything vital to human welfare. Evil can never boast itself over spiritual intelligence.

* * *

The vainglory of personal pride and ambition is not the channel of thought through which spiritual realities can be discerned, held, or won. Neither can such petty characteristics frustrate the purposes of good. God reigns, and He guards and guides His own. Firmly relying on Him, we shall find that divine grace will sustain and prosper our undertakings. There can be no surrender of good, for good is never in matter. Christian Science enables us to demonstrate this with safety and assurance. It maintains and restores health, redeems and rebuilds the sinful, and fulfills righteous purposes for individuals and nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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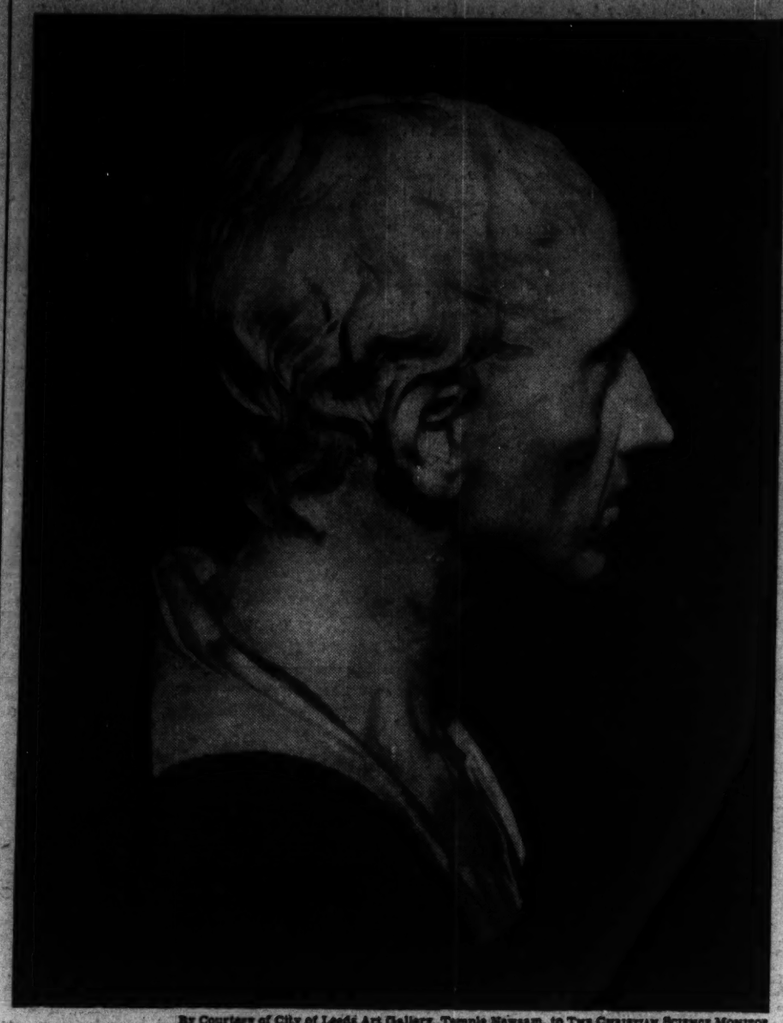
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By Courtesy of City of Leeds Art Gallery, Temple Newsam, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BUST OF ALEXANDER POPE: *Sculptured by L. F. Roubiliac*

THERE are few poets in the record of English literature who are less loved or more quoted than Alexander Pope. He was, in his own words, "form'd to delight at once and lash the age." But his contemporaries were unable in the main to take that detached aesthetic view of his writings which was essential to their proper appreciation. They were more annoyed by the fact that he chastised them than impressed by the polished skill with which he did it. There was no class of men, from booksellers to soldiers, whom he would not choose as whipping-blocks for his wit. "And thou, Dalhoussy," he exclaimed, in mock admiration—

"And thou, Dalhoussy, the great God of War,
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar,"

and he wrote of an indifferent compilation:

"Or where the pictures for the page atone,
And Quarles is sav'd by beauties not his own."

It is not surprising that neither Quarles nor Dalhoussy was much amused by this sort of thing; and even their friends were abashed by the thought that Pope's next victims might be themselves. Nor were institutions, any more than individual men and women, free from his satire. It was with a smile distinctly sour that Oxford and Cambridge read such things as:

"May you, my Cam and Isis, preach it long!
The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong."

Yet certain of his lines have passed into the currency of common speech. Somebody quotes Pope every day, often enough without knowing it. "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," "To err is human, to forgive divine," "For fools rush in where angels fear to tread," "An honest man's the noblest work of God," "The last and greatest art, the art to blot," and "A little learning is a dangerous thing," are words with which everyone is familiar from his childhood onwards: and they were all written by Pope.

This bust of Pope was executed by the French sculptor Roubiliac in 1738. Two years later he completed a second and larger bust. Roubiliac, who was born at Lyons, had been settled in London for about eighteen years when he finished this portrait. Apparently he did it purely out of motives of friendship and admiration, for the bust was never actually sold during his lifetime. It is now the property of the City of Leeds and is on exhibition in the Gallery at Temple Newsam, Leeds. By a curious coincidence, the construction of the great Georgian room in which it is displayed was begun in the very year that Roubiliac sculptured the bust.

NO HAY RENDICION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE CUENTA en la Biblia la breve historia (Eclesiastés 9:13-18) de una ciudad sitiada la cual fué salvada por la sabiduría de "un hombre pobre pero sabio". El relato concluye con esta declaración impresionante: "Las palabras de los sabios, dichas sosegadamente, se oyen mejor que la gritería de aquel que es príncipe entre los insensatos. Más vale la sabiduría que las armas de guerra; pero un solo pecador destruye mucho bien." La mayoría de la gente voluntariamente conviene en que cada problema humano podría ser resuelto o evitado si se le aplicase suficiente inteligencia. Pero sin embargo no sería así en cuanto al reconocimiento de que la inteligencia infinita está siempre a nuestro alcance; y que se revela a sí misma a los puros de corazón más bien que a los sabios del mundo, que con sus tecnicismos viven reducidos dentro del pequeño límite del conocimiento humano. La necesidad humana es vislumbrar las demandas de esta verdadera inteligencia y asirse fuertemente a ellas. En el relato bíblico a que nos hemos referido el consejo del "hombre pobre pero sabio" fué indudablemente escuchado por los poderosos guerreros cuya confianza en sus propios planes y fortaleza fué minada por los acontecimientos del sitio. Gracias a la aceptación humilde de estas palabras de sabiduría, se consiguió la victoria.

Algunas veces puede parecer difícil el reconocer y apreciar con justicia las intuiciones espirituales porque no están de acuerdo con las conclusiones de los sentidos materiales. La inteligencia generalmente no puede ser ni identificada ni apreciada a no ser que esté de acuerdo con las creencias aceptadas por la mayoría y las opiniones preconcebidas. Pero Dios tiene medios de hacerse oír. Cuando estamos peleando una batalla que parece perdida y la astucia y los recursos humanos están agotados, el pensamiento se levanta con anhelos fervientes por encima de su ignorancia e imperfecciones. Esta es una verdadera oración en la cual se pierde el yo personal en el anhelo sincero por Dios que siente el corazón. La respuesta es como si el velo se levantase y apareciera percepciones intuitivas que iluminan el sendero y paso a paso nos conducen a la victoria. La misión de la Ciencia Cristiana es purificar la conciencia humana hasta que esté lista para distinguir y usar la dirección espiritual que está a la mano siempre y en todas partes. Mucho se ha llevado a cabo ya por aquellos que han dado atención a las enseñanzas de esta Ciencia—aunque todavía queda mucho por hacer. A medida que el bien se haga más natural a nuestro pensamiento, estaremos más alerta para rechazar el mal y temerle menos.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana en un discurso pronunciado en 1899 hizo esta declaración inspiradora (THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY, LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA, pág. 127): "Las fortalezas de la Ciencia Cristiana, defendidas por los elegidos de Dios, no pueden rendirse." Y continúa diciendo acerca de este armamento espiritual: "El nuestro no es costoso, según los hombres calculan el costo, pero es tan rico que el precio no se puede contar, firme e indestructible en tierra y mar; en la paz no es limitado, en la conquista no se rinde, ni es arrojado a los pies del progreso por las manos de la omnipotencia." Meditando cuidadosamente en este emocionante mensaje podemos cobrar valor por el hecho de que ningún ejército de soldados combatientes puede ser impedido de mantener una posición señalada por la omnipotencia. Cristo Jesús dijo una vez (Mateo 18:20): "Porque donde dos o tres se hallan reunidos en mi nombre, allí estoy yo en medio de ellos." En el relato de la Biblia, el "hombre pobre pero sabio" no ganó honor personal ni renombre por su obediencia a los mandatos de la sabiduría divina, pero la ciudad fué salvada y la prueba que él tuvo de que estaba cerca de Dios fué para él suficiente recompensa.

De la misma manera, no debemos desesperarnos nunca aún cuando aquellos que están revestidos de autoridad humana parezcan sujetarse con tenacidad a planes equivocados. Dios es la única fuente de verdadera sabiduría y la sabiduría de Dios es poder. El Cristiano Científico entiende y diariamente está buscando oportunidades para probar que no hay lugar donde la voz de Dios no sea oída y obedecida. Los agresivos ataques mentales, la propaganda engañosa, las desgracias que se acumulan, pueden molestar y confundir el pensamiento, pero no pueden acallar las intuiciones espirituales, ni impedir que éstas sean entendidas. Es más, no hay situación por desesperante que sea, en que "dos o tres" de "los elegidos de Dios" no se encuentren atrincherado firmemente en sus puestos de observación espiritual. Una vez que el propósito de Dios ha sido revelado no puede haber rendición en ninguna cosa que sea esencial a la felicidad de la humanidad. El mal nunca puede vanagloriarse sobre la inteligencia espiritual.

La vanagloria del orgullo personal y de la ambición no son los canales del pensamiento por los cuales las realidades espirituales puedan ser discernidas, retenidas o ganadas. Ni tampoco pueden tales insignificantes cosas frustrar los propósitos del bien. Dios reina, guarda y guía a los Suyos. Confiando firmemente en El, encontraremos que la gracia divina nos sustentará y prosperará en nuestras empresas. No puede haber rendición del bien, porque el bien nunca está en la materia. La Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para demostrar esto con seguridad y confianza. Ella mantiene y restaura la salud, redime y reconstruye al pecador y cumple un propósito justo para con los individuos y las naciones.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

This Fall

Little bunches of red berries, as if
lacquered, in amongst
brown green leaves

The thought that wild geese must
be going
over these nights
and days

Leaves
gallavantin' up the street
paradin' round the
corner
cartwheel style
droves of them
A corner showing its clumps
of marigold;
And thinking that
now leaves must be floating
on a river-sky, ends
curled up; leaf gondolas.

HELEN ECKERT

Speaking of Journals—

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH'S JOURNAL is wonderful, and so, too, in a different way is that extraordinary journal of Gerard Manley Hopkins; they are intimate books that show in crystalline lucidity the natures of the people who wrote them. But there is another journal which interests me even more—partly because it is more unified, and partly because it is about a land that is at once the most barren and the most fascinating place in the world—the Aran Islands, off the west coast of Ireland.

The author of this wonderful account, John Synge, is known mostly for his plays; and yet this single study of a few desolate windy islands and the courageous and imaginative people who live on them would be enough to keep his memory green forever.

* * *

It is in this haunting work "the fascination of what's difficult" (in the phrase of W. B. Yeats, his great friend) that lends something profound and enduring to the style. There is a plain magnificence about his first description of Aran mor, the northernmost island:

"Grey floods of water were sweeping everywhere upon the limestone, making at times a wild torrent of the road, which twined continually over low hills and cavities in the rock or passed between a few small fields of potatoes or grass hidden away in corners that had shelter."

* * *

It is a land for the hardy; and yet I cannot think of a place where the sense of beauty seems more ingrained in the people, who love their cold wet rocks in the Atlantic with a wild and stirring imagination. This shows up clearly in their talk. Who would think that a complaint could be so musical (musical almost in Edmund Spenser's sense) as this one, of an old native?

"I have come back," he said, "to live in a bit of a house with my sister. The island is not the same at all to what it was. It is little good I can get from the people who are in it now, and anything I have to give them they don't care to have."

The same instinctive coloring of a vital folk imagination is fresh and lively in even so brief a remark as this one of an old woman talking of a town in the mainland:

"Ah, it's a queer place," she said. "I wouldn't choose to live in it. It's a queer place, and indeed I don't know the place that isn't."

* * *

The fantastic mind of the child is constantly at work, constantly in evidence in these people, but it is given substance and largeness by their sense of the practical. For they do, every one of them, all the tasks of daily life—there are no specialists. The men, with the women and children, work together at the potato planting and harvesting. Together they plait the barley stalks for the thatching of their roofs, and thatch them. And together they gather the kelp. Perhaps it is only fishing that the men do alone. The work is never-ending, and somehow beautiful and ennobling; it seems to make of the people rounded and whole personalities; perhaps because of its simple, yet various nature, they are infinitely wise and wholesome.

* * *

Time is of small importance to them; they are content with the roughest ways of marking the seasons of the day. Synge tells us:

"The general knowledge of time on the island depends, curiously enough, on the direction of the wind. Nearly all the cottages are built, like this one, with two doors opposite each other, the more sheltered of which lies open all day to give light to the interior. If the wind is northerly the south door is opened, and the shadow of the door post moving across the kitchen floor indicates the hour; as soon, however, as the wind changes to the south the other door is opened, and the people, who never think of putting up a primitive dial, are at a loss."

The mysterious is always in these people and their islands; rain-beaten and harassed by the wonderful, moody Atlantic, they live in these pages and enrich us beyond measure with their sense of grandeur and simplicity.

EDMUND SCOTT

A Sea Canopy

I WALKED DOWN over the long slope to the edge of low tide, where slow, emerald, heaving swells reluctantly curved and broke into a million alabaster drops. Far down I could see long, waving seaweed, and big fish swaying back and forth with the currents. From here up to the fringe of land vegetation, lay outstretched the lava, its surface fretted with crevices and pot-holes of the grandest tide-pools we had yet seen. They had been waiting thousands of years for our arrival, and their Aladdin treasures begged for study. My mind sought for a simile and my memory went back to barren hillsides swept clean by storms and sun-dried heat in the central Himalayas, with here and there an enclosed and sheltered hanging valley, well watered and solid with lush growth. Here the moon-pulled mass of the sea crept slowly up over all the shore, scouring the lava and periodically refreshing the deep pools with oxygen and food.

Today's invasion was hours off, and now each little pool waited patiently. The water in the pools was so clear that only a wetted finger-tip revealed its level, this and the sharp line between naked rock and the beginning of living tapestry. As I looked down I seemed to see a shore within a shore, for along the rim was a windrow of fine grains and broken bits of shell, like that bordering the sand beach farther down the island. But magic began at the very pool rim, for when I tried to brush this aside, it all began to move and shift. I found it was blanketing a thousand little dark-green anemones, and I never solved the mystery of how the upper ones acquired this protection against heat and dry air. The only way the mosaic of the patchwork quilt could reach them was by their brother anemones handing the bits up, firebucketwise from the bottom of the pool. Yet never had I seen any one anemone consciously do another a good turn. Perhaps each little being higher up on the rock reached down with its tentacles, stole a frayed-out remnant, and tucked itself in, only to have it in turn pulled off its anemone bed by a friend higher up who needed it badly. At any rate, the exposed organisms held aloft this dense canopy during the season of drought, exactly like the lattices and hangings which shade the narrow streets of an oriental city like Bagdad.—From "The Book of Bays," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Chinese Screen

Against
The soft gray silk
Of autumn skies
The wind's quick needle works old
patterns
With the scarlet and the gold of trees,
The wings of three black crows,
And one small remnant
Of a silver moon.

E. E. L.

I Found a Friend in Borneo

"BUT NOBODY goes to Borneo. Why do you want to go there?" they had asked somewhat belligerently in Cook's Travel Bureau in Singapore. "Everybody goes to Java."

"But that's why I want to go to Borneo—because nobody goes, and nobody seems to know anything about the place."

And so, Carolyn, I was settled on the "Kajang," a steamer that carried rice, shredded coconut and other freight, and the only passengers who ever went to the coast towns of Borneo. There was just one really nice de luxe (if you could call it that) cabin on the ship. I was given it. . . .

The day we docked at Jesselton was the real adventure of the trip. The Captain sent the second officer, a young, red-haired Welshman, ashore with me. He was nothing loath to have his day off. He took with him a long, heavy stick. That was our only weapon of defense. Even that made me apprehensive for a moment, but I saw that the Captain seemed to have no fears for our safety. And after all, he had been on that coast for years.

We hired a Ford taxi in the little town of Jesselton. Is there any place in the world where Henry's Fords aren't found?

The scenery was nothing wonderful, jungle-clad hills, sleepy tidal creeks, and little rubber plantations. But one thing had splashed beauty everywhere—the bloom of the cotton-wood tree flamed on every hill slope. The flowers were bright scarlet—huge things about three inches in diameter with great, thick, meaty petals. Whole trees were ablaze all over the hills, for there are no leaves at the flowering season. . . .

There were the little Bornese dwellings, of course, nearly all with their mats of rubber drying on the fences. They manufacture rubber on a very modest scale. They have their own few trees, girdle the bark, collect the white, sticky latex, and treat it with acid to form rubber. Then they cut the rubber into thin mats about three by six and hang it on their pole fences to dry. They have their coconut trees, too. The Bornese people lead a very carefree life, living mostly on coconuts, unpolished rice, and bananas. . . .

My officer escort spoke a little of the native language, and hired a guide in the village to take us to the nearest Dyak settlement. It was a walk of about a mile on a jungle path. In fact, it was a bicycle path. Yes, they have bicycles in Borneo now! . . .

The settlement, a little collection of houses and tents, was beside a very small lake. Women were shyly slithering in and out among the trees as we approached. . . . They had smiling faces—good faces, too. And massive braids of long luxuriant hair—interesting pictures if one could get them.

I thought I was going to get one who smiled at me from beside a clump of trees, but the instant I raised the camera she fled. I chased her round and round that clump of shrubbery. Finally she disappeared in it. It wasn't more than ten feet through, but she disappeared completely. I couldn't even get a glimpse of her among the leaves and branches.

A little farther on, by a much better looking house than the others, I tried to make smiling advances to another woman who had a child with her. You can always let any race know you like their babies. Our guide talked to her and told me she would let me take her photograph if I would wait for her to dress up.

We waited a long time under a coconut tree in the sticky heat. It is always sticky in Borneo. Then she came out all dolled up in her wedding finery, her hand-embroidered basque, her gay silk sarong, and I photographed her in front of her home with the child in her arms. I liked that woman, somehow. We were friends even though we couldn't speak a word to one another. I've friends like that all around the world.—MAUDE HILL BEATON, in "From Cairo to Khyber to Célebes." (New York: Liveright.)

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NAME.....
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STATE.....
CSF-1

Panorama of Epoch-Making Events Moves Across Face of North Africa



By a Staff Cartographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Allies Press Their Grasp of Mediterranean Coast in Rapid Strokes

Map shows in detail progress of events since the great Anglo-American Armada appeared off French Morocco and Algeria last Sunday and immediately proceeded to organize an occupation almost universally approved by the French people. Although there was perfunctory resistance at Oran, Casablanca, and elsewhere, an allied column started off toward Tunis, which is seen bordering on Marshal Rommel's headquarters at Tripoli. Thus the Allies would be able to encircle Bizerte, vital strategic base that was still in control of the Axis.

Intimate Message: Washington

Carriers? Yes. But a Change ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

There is no indication as yet that the United States Navy has dropped its plans for a huge fleet or aircraft carriers because of the sinking of four of the seven ships of this type with which the United States entered the war. In fact, conversation with Navy officials indicates the aircraft carrier is still considered to be a necessary and vital part of American naval strength.

It seems likely, however, that the quick loss of the Lexington, Yorktown, Wasp and one other unidentified carrier will force a change in naval strategy where ships of this type are concerned. Both the Americans and the Japanese have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that it is a comparatively simple task to ram enough torpedoes into a carrier, whenever it is spotted, to send it foundering to the bottom. At the present time there is too great a discrepancy between the length of time it takes to build a carrier and the ease with which it can be sunk, not to force a quick change in aircraft carrier tactics.

In discussing the future of the aircraft carrier, Navy men here declare that it is the Japanese who will be forced to abandon this type of ship, not the Americans. They base this conclusion upon one fundamental point.

They contend that a carrier is a liability only when the enemy possesses approximately the same naval air strength as yourself. When this is the case, he is free to go after your ships as you are to attack his. If, however, you can attain, say, a two-to-one superiority over your enemy in plane-carrying ability the situation is entirely different. Under these circumstances you cannot only go after his carriers, but you send into the air a powerful force of fighter planes whose purpose is to keep the enemy's dive and torpedo bombers from reaching your fleet.

These naval officials go on to point out that since the United States has a shipbuilding capacity far in excess of anything possessed by the Japanese, it is apparent that the time will come when this country will be able to meet every enemy carrier thrust with two, three, if not four carriers of our own. The result will be, they insist, that in time the United States Navy will succeed either in sending all Japanese carriers to the bottom or in making it so dangerous for them that they will be of little use to Tokyo.

Once the enemy's carrier fleet is disposed of, his other naval units will be exposed to a withering and virtually irresistible assault from the air.

While this is obviously an over-simplification of the problem, there are persons here who believe that the Pacific has, to a considerable extent, become a war of elimination between United States and Japanese aircraft carriers and that American construction capacity guarantees eventual victory for the United States.

This does not alter the fact, however, that for the time being the United States Navy is likely to be seriously, although not critically, handicapped by a shortage of carriers. With only three large and possibly one or two small ships of this type left, the Navy will have to be cautious in exposing them to enemy attack. It must be remembered in this connection that carrier-based planes are intended for the protection of the fleet as well as for attack.

This United States' shortage is not destined to last for long. The United States has begun a program of carrier construction which is destined to give the United States from two to three times as many carriers as all the rest of the world put together, including Great Britain. Four new carriers were recently launched, while the Navy and the Maritime Commission are busy converting a large number of merchant ships into plane-carriers.

One of the most interesting aspects of the American-Japanese carrier race is the fact that whereas United States land-based planes have hit and presumably damaged several enemy ships of this type, so far as is known no Japanese land plane has ever dropped a bomb or torpedo on an American cerrier. On several occasions, Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the American naval forces in the Solomons, had taken his carriers within easy bombing range of enemy land-based planes but has escaped injury.

Fortunately, for this country American land bombers, particularly the four-engine Flying Fortresses and Liberators, are able to fly far enough at sea and to carry heavy enough bomb loads to enable them to supplement the work of carriers. This, Japanese land bombers, have so far proved unable to do.

It would seem to be a reasonable deduction that, while the United States is momentarily greatly in need for sea-borne aircraft, this country can expect a rapid improvement in this condition. The enemy, however, seems unable to anticipate any comparable additions to its carrier force. Thus, the Japanese may be expected to make as quick and as full use of their existing carrier parity as they can. It is not unreasonable to suppose that such tactics will provide tempting targets for America's heavy bombers.

The Country Speaks: New York

What the Nations Must Do at Some Tomorrow ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

Twenty-four years ago today all save a very few of the world's peoples—"people like you and me," as Wendell L. Willkie said—lifted their eyes to the blue sky and hailed the armistice that had ended World War I, seeing the guns forever stilled at the end of the "war to end all war."

The few who were skeptics constituted that little group of Frenchmen and Americans—a group infinitesimally small as compared with the great mass of optimists—who accepted in its entirety the thesis of George Clemenceau, President of the Council of France, and Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Allied Generalissimo, that unless adequate measures were taken, Germany might confidently be expected to avenge its defeat. Gen. Hugh L. Scott was equally pessimistic with regard to an "enduring peace."

This twenty-fourth anniversary of Armistice Day may well be a time for critical examination of the mistakes which verified the wisdom of Clemenceau, Foch, and Scott and thus insure against their repetition.

Today the consensus in Allied circles is that the results sought for and so earnestly desired may be had through international co-operation, everybody pulling together to a common end where nations will live together in amity and share with one another their resources; where politics that entered into national and international relations that stultified all efforts toward co-operative reform be banned; that the international body that may grow out of this conflict in Europe and Asia will not make the succession of mistakes that marked the League of Nations from the day Mussolini's Italian warships bombarded Corfu in 1923 and through political finagling in the League barred application of the sanctions the Covenant provided.

No peace, perhaps, in world history has been so difficult of making as will be this settlement. The rivalries that characterized the Paris Peace Conference will appear small affairs to those which will be shoved before the conferees when they sit around the peace table.

Among them are the demands for retributive justice that will be made upon them by the people whose lands have been plowed by the Nazi panzer divisions, whose relatives have been slain, whose Lidices have been erased from the map; the demands for compensation at the hands of Germany for wealth stolen, property losses—these are but a few of the things the peace conferees will be called upon to settle.

This war, viewed in its kaleidoscopic horror, has, therefore, made for problems that will challenge the leadership, the statesmanship and the wisdom that can come only from sincerest appeals like that made by Benjamin Franklin before the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, when he besought Divine guidance and affirmative answer to that appeal.

Today is no time for blaming for past offenses, mistakes, selfish nationalism, and ambitious politicians. Rather is it a time to garner the wisdom experience has taught since the bugles sounded "cease firing" on the Western Front and the Allies and German military authorities affixed their names to that historic document in the Compiègne forest.

That day lives now only in remembrance. Its work is today buried very deep in European wreckage which the world at some tomorrow must clear away and build upon the dead order a new world, a new hope that has a chance of being realized.

Virginia—A Mother of States

Along Freedom's Trails
Sixth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Williamsburg, Va.

The United States of America started in Virginia, and for a long period Virginia was the most glamorous of American Colonies. It considered itself a "Fifth Kingdom" along with England, France, Ireland and Scotland or the giver of a "Fifth Crown" to the British king. Not only did it place itself in that high company, but for decades was considered by many outsiders the chief American settlement. To many people Virginia meant America. When the Pilgrims set out from England they planned to settle in Virginia. For two full centuries and a half Virginia led the rest of America in what we may call flair.

This is sensationally illustrated in a pamphlet published in 1649 under the title of "A Perfect Description of Virginia," which closely resembles a modern Chamber of Commerce leaflet, but is the most interesting I have ever read about an American city or state. It has become one of the most precious also. A single copy of it as originally published, exists in the United States and is said to be worth several hundred dollars. I wonder how many of this present year's Chamber of Commerce bulletin will be read in 2240.

According to this Perfect Description, there were 15,000 white settlers in the Colony and 20,000 kine, 40 years after its founding. For all we know, the kine were very noisy, but the author specifically points out that the dogs "bark not." Presumably, just wagged their tails. The "possomes" (opossums) and "rackoons" were as "good as lamb" and the wild turkeys weighed up to 60 pounds each. Also there were sweet songsters filling not only the days but also the nights with melody. There were 15 kinds of fruit rivalling those of Italy and 30 kinds of fish above all rivals.

The author of the "Perfect Description" was provoked at the Swedes for settling on the Delaware in New Jersey, which "is within the limits of Virginia" and still more at bold Hollanders, who "had stolen into a river called Hudson, in the limits also of Virginia. These two plantations are on our side of Cape Cod, which separates us from New England."

If Virginia extended to Cape Cod on the north, it extended on the west clear to the Pacific Ocean. The author of the Perfect Description plays up the hope then cherished by Virginians that they would soon make connections between the town of Richmond and the Pacific Ocean, which they believed was only a few hundred miles away, and that thereby the "planters of Virginia shall gain the rich trade of the East Indies and so cause it to be driven through the continent of Virginia, part by land and part by water (the James River) in a most gainful way."

Thus Virginia, as Perfectly Described, was not only a kingdom but also a continent. To be sure, there was another settled area in America, namely New England, "four hours sail from Virginia" but "there is not much in that land." In Virginia, however, "the land produceth with very great increase . . . a fat soil everywhere, watered with many fine springs, small rivulets and wholesome waters." There are 20 churches, whose ministers are "esteemed worth 100 pounds per annum and all live in peace and love."

How well a preacher could live then on 500 dollars a year I don't know but here is how one of his parishioners lived, namely "worthy Captain Matthews." "He hath a fine house; some flax and hemp and causes it to be spun. He keeps weavers and hath a tan house, causes leather to be dressed, hath eight shoe makers, hath 40 Negro servants; he yearly sows abundance of wheat, which he sells at 4 shillings a bushel (one dollar), kills store of beeves, hath swine great store and poultry. He married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton, and is a true lover of Virginia; he is worthy of much honor."

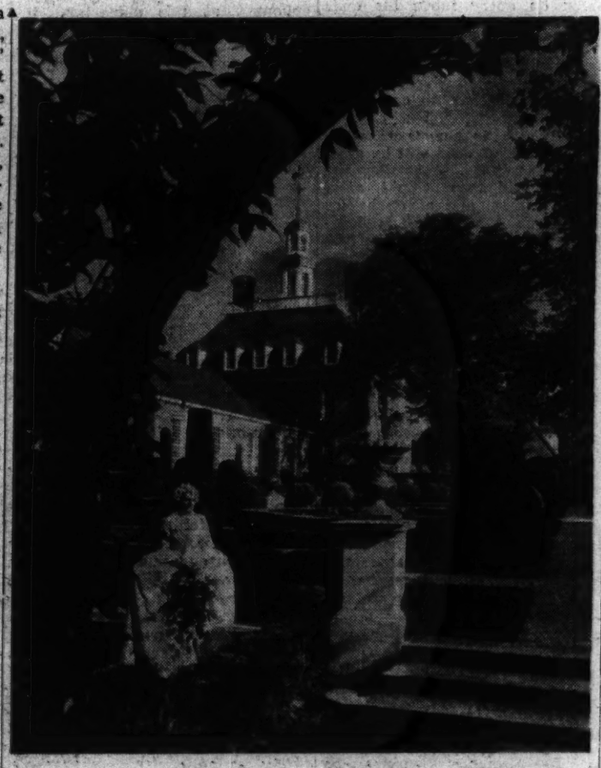
Such had the first permanent British Colony in America become in the course of four decades. Of course, all its members did not live as "worthy Captain Matthews." At the very first, indeed, the people had an extremely wretched time. Their leaders, with one or two exceptions, were inefficient and unworthy; many of the settlers were lazy, quarrelsome and disorderly. Not a few had come in hope of getting rich quick, a number solely for adventure, and most had no high ideals or convictions to give them fortitude.

Also, the economy of the Colony was at first placed on a collective basis, and, since this arrangement was for the convenience of the Company rather than because of Utopian ideals, it did not inspire the colonists. Lacking high religious, social or political motives and cut off from the incentive of individual profits, many of the settlers did more arguing than working and more grumbling than producing.

Every winter they were faced by starvation. The greatly reduced Colony was soon on the verge of collapse and its few survivers actually started home. They were stopped at the last minute; hardier and worthier colonists were sent out, a system of individual profit introduced, and prosperity came.

In the course of time, many Virginia families reached a position in which they could live as well as worthy Captain Matthews. That type of estate came to be a distinguishing mark of Virginia, especially in the area within the remarkable network of rivers and along the bay. This region was exceptionally well adapted to agriculture, much of the land was distributed to settlers in large holdings, labor in the form of indentured servants and Negro slaves became plentiful.

Also, many of the later colonists had originated from substantial English families, accustomed to exercising authority, and they were very able people. It was not strange that little by little they turned Virginia into one of the richest and most beautiful English provinces anywhere in the world.



Palace of the Virginia "Fifth Kingdom"

Mr. Markham states that young Virginia considered itself a "Fifth Kingdom." In keeping therewith is the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, originally erected in 1706-1718, and shown here (rear view) in its reconstructed state.

For a long time these settlers were thoroughly English in all their ways, ideals and outlook. They did not aspire to establish a new world or work out a new way of living. They were not fleeing from England. They had no basic desire for reform. They were intent on preserving inherited traditions; and to accomplish it, they faithfully supported the throne, the royal government, the established church. Colonial Virginia at times was more conservative than England itself. The majority of its leading inhabitants, for many decades, were unwavering Royalists. They liked a world with Kings, as did, of course, most other prosperous men and women in all the continents.

Some of these Virginians came to be exceptionally capable people. Spending their days in managing large estates and giving orders, attached to social life and bright conversation, and enjoying a certain amount of ostentation such as always accompanies socially-inclined people, they acquired a feeling of self-confidence, superiority and power. They were both versatile and hard; both pleasure-loving and brave. They were religious and quite as intolerant as the Puritans of New England. They formed a compact, autocratic, charming, domineering group.

One might suppose that such an oligarchy of wealthy aggressive settlers would be enemies of government by the people. And in a sense they were. For a long time their philosophy of government was very far from democratic. But the very fact of their wealth, their feeling of superiority and their sense of pride in their families, in their place in life and in Virginia drove them toward independence. This development was very slow here, as in New England and elsewhere, but in time Virginians made it very plain that they would no longer bow to any outside master. They wished to be lords in their own land. Thus they took their place among the foremost champions of freedom in the world.

Many of the most pronounced Royalists became the chief leaders in the long struggle to win and organize American independence. They truly became fathers of our country and up to a hundred years ago furnished far more leaders than any other colony. Virginians and their descendants almost ruled the United States for more than a half century.

It has become rather popular in America to belittle leading families. We tend to prefer "selfmade" men who have raised themselves from the very lowliest origins. And it is the glory of America that multitudes of such people make very vital contributions, but our debt to solid, disciplined, well-established families is also very large. Certainly no small group gave the New World more than the old line Virginians.

However, most Virginians have never been rich. The great majority have never had slaves or servants or large estates. Most Virginians have descended from families who were never royal favorites or supporters of royalty, or members of a royal church. The rich Virginia low lands comprise a very small area. Most of the vast territory of that "dominion" was rolling or high or even mountainous and most of the land was settled by simple, rough, hard working families. In appearance and origin they closely resembled the farmer-pioneers of New England.

Some were mountaineers of the most authentic sort, many lived in isolated forest holdings, most were restless, daring, self reliant "dirt farmers." All of them both the rich and poor felt a romantic, impersonal loyalty to Virginia. They were somewhat separated from one another by religions, class and economic differences, but a common pride in their "old dominion" moved them all.

Virginia was very beautiful, rich and large and had a glowing tradition. Its estates were the most attractive in the country, its manners were gracious, its leaders distinguished, its record of "firsts" extremely impressive. It had been the first permanent colony, had the first legislature, chased out the first governor, had the first popular uprising, provided the first drafts of many notable declarations and laws, furnished the first Commander-in-chief and the first President. And this was only a beginning of the list. Also the Virginians took pride in a kind of free-handed lavishness, "a fighting spirit," suavity and comradeship. They enjoyed considering themselves first and were very expansive.

So Virginia became a beloved mother of states. Virginians moved into North Carolina, settled in Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, parts of Maryland, regions in Pennsylvania. Descendants of Virginians moved into many parts of the South, then out into Texas and Arkansas. They also swept on along the Mississippi and clear to the source of the Missouri. They were among the first explorers, first path finders, first border fighters, first prospectors. They have played a very vital role in our Army and Navy, a capital role in our law making.

The South as the South is vanishing, and New England in parts has already become more Irish than "Yankee Puritan." But New England and Virginia are as inexhaustible springs, whose traditions, sweeping beyond the Alleghenies, flow in never ceasing streams over the whole United States. As fields and cities and parks are clustered along rivers, so most American ideals are patterned after the ideals, laws and character of the Old Dominion and New England.

Football Scout Anxious to See Movies to Discover What Team Did Saturday

Harry Marr Can't Wait To See Game Pictures

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A head coach of a football team may consider he has the hardest job on Saturday afternoons as he sits on the bench and watches the trials and tribulations of his eleven on the field. He can see the mistakes the boys are making. He can commiserate with them when they are behind. And he can never really be happy about the whole affair until the final whistle sounds with his team out in front.

No matter how tough the head coach's job is, however, that of the assistant coach who scouts on week ends is tougher. He must leave the boys he has coached all week long, pile onto a train Friday for some distant point, and then spending Saturday afternoon watching the powerhouse his own team is heading for the following Saturday. Usually he never knows what has happened to his own team until he gets back home, which is not an arrangement entirely conducive to his own mental happiness.

Typical Scout

Harry Marr of Boston College can be cited as a typical scout, although his head coach, Denny Myers, is in a more fortunate position than most head coaches. Harry has done practically all of the scouting for the Eagles this fall, and with travel accommodations what they are, he has hardly enjoyed his trips to Washington, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Myers, on the other hand, has watched his team win every game on its schedule, and in fact has seen them behind in a game only once this fall, which is not too hard to take.

All this is sort of a round-about way of backing into what we intended to write in the first place, and that was that the first glimpse Harry had of what B. C. did against Temple last Saturday was when the movies were run off yesterday noon. His comments as he ran the plays over and over were worth noting.

Nice Blocking

"Say, the boys aren't doing as badly as I thought they would. I knew they wouldn't be up for Temple, with Fordham next on the schedule, and I expected a rather indifferent performance. But there's a lot of nice blocking and Eddie Doherty is doing a nice job of play calling. And look at my ends go."

Harry was particularly impressed with the first-period touchdown pass that Charley Furbush caught and later with the 52-yard pass that the same end snared to put the ball on Temple's five-yard line in the third period. "Perfect. Just perfect," he remarked. "That Furbush had quite a day for himself, didn't he? Wish I had seen it."

Tore Down Plays

Myers and Marr wasted little time tearing down the plays which didn't go for the Eagles. There was a lot of talk about switched assignments and alternate blocks that were really too technical for those in the room who didn't know the assignments on the play anyway.

Eddie Doherty's clever ball handling and faking from his quarterback spot also came in for praise. Several times the writer missed the ball altogether, but he didn't feel too sheepish about it when Marr himself ran the play over again, declaring, "Hm, I'll have to see that again. I don't mind saying I lost track of the ball. But any time Eddie is that good, I like it."

Doherty in Room

"So do I. So do I," chimed in Myers, who added that a good T formation quarterback can successfully hide the ball about two times out of 10. Denny turned around to find that Doherty had slipped into the room to see himself in action.

"That was really good, Ed," he said.

Doherty helped while in the room by calling the numbers of the plays as the Eagles lined up after the huddle. His memory is remarkable, which probably is one reason why he is such an outstanding play-caller.

A B. C. play went for no gain. "What happened there, Ed?" Myers sang out. "I called No. 16 in the huddle," said Doherty, "but switched to No. 14 when we lined up and I saw what good position we had on their tackle. Somebody missed the switch."

Still Watching

When we all left, Harry was still watching the pictures. He probably kept on watching them until practice, for he keep an accurate check on every move his ends make during a game, rating them accordingly. When he reproves a player, he has the reason in black and white, and the player usually has no comeback.

This Saturday, for a change, Harry plans to see the Eagles against Fordham. He will be anxious to see if the Rams play the way he said they would after scouting them, and also whether the various defenses he helped design are the ones that fill the bill. The chances are they will be, for judging from the Eargles' record this fall, Harry hasn't been wrong yet.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio, New York outfielder, named Most Valuable Player in American League, polling 291 votes in voting to 254 for Ted Williams of Boston.

Three Years Ago

Iowa footballers knocked Notre Dame out of unbeaten ranks, 7-6: undefeated Tulane blanked Alabama, 13-0.

Leafs Sign Freshman

TORONTO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Coach Hap Day has announced that Jack McLean, University of Toronto freshman, has signed a professional hockey contract with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Career Ends After Brief Grid Glory

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Harvard football fortunes have been at a rather low ebb this season, those of Gordie Lyle, substitute back for three years, have been even lower. He has had two years' experience and in reality is the most experienced back on the squad. Injuries the past seasons, though, have halted his progress to prominence.

This season he started in his usual role as substitute back. He worked long and hard on the practice field, but seldom showed flashes of brilliance sufficient to oust regulars. He never passed or kicked, was not spectacular as a ball carrier or blocker, but he did have speed—something Harvard seldom has had in football these recent years.

Showed Improvement

The week before the Princeton game Lyle showed vast improvement on the practice field. Or perhaps we should say that improvement was evident in one play, as receiver on the end of a long pass from Jackie Comeford. They put the play on successfully many times during the week.

It is an old story today about how Lyle suggested that very play to Coach Dick Harlow in the closing minutes of the Princeton game with Harvard trailing, 14 to 12. The coach listened and sent him in to try it if they gained possession of the ball again. It worked of course. Lyle caught the pass without breaking stride, crossed the goal line, and Harvard beat Princeton, 19 to 14.

The boy was a feature story locally since the touchdown was his first as a varsity player after striving so long. It was also a winning touchdown in a Big Three affair, something every Harvard football player cherishes. The victory lifted the morale of the Crimson eleven and also gave Lyle new hope for the future.

Triumph Shortlived

Then the Harvard misfortune took over. The first triumph of the season was short-lived by the trip to Ann Arbor, Mich., to play the powerful Wolverines. It would have been much better for the Crimson to have played an easier opponent at this stage and it might have been better for Lyle.

His winning touchdown had turned him from a mediocre player to an ambitious one and despite Harvard's trailing some 34 points, he incurred injury trying to block a Michigan after-point.

He drew unstinted praise from Harlow for his not giving up regardless of the odds, but the injury ends his football career at Harvard.

* * *

While Harvard and Brown battle at the Stadium Saturday, Princeton and Yale will be meeting in New York. According to the trend of football this season, now that Harvard has beaten Princeton, the Tigers should trim Yale and then Yale could complete the cycle and even matters by topping Harvard. It is all quite possible too.

* * *

Dick Harlow faces two former pupils on successive Saturdays. Brown is coached by former assistant Neil Stahley and Yale is coached by Howie Odell. The latter was brought by Harlow to Harvard from Pittsburgh.

* * *

Although the Crimson forces are slow recovering from the pounding they took from Michigan, every player should be ready to face the Bruins except Lyle and possibly Bill Wilson. It will not be a game for any player to enter who tries to favor any weaknesses, because the Bruins seek to avenge that 23-7 beating of last year.

Brown's Best —By Pap'



Wide World Features

Traditional Football Clash Between Amherst and Williams

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—When college football rivalries date back more than a half century, traditional foes generally hark back to the sagas of ancient heroes as they prepare to gather for their climactic game.

Seldom can such time-tested opponents as Williams and Amherst, who have been clashing on the gridiron since 1884, face the immediate future with such soaring hopes for, for the first time in history, those "Little Three" rivals come down to Saturday's objective game with undefeated records.

Coach Charley Caldwell's powerful Williams team, which has rolled over seven consecutive rivals, including strong Princeton, must be rated as favorites over the Lord Jeffs who, while confining themselves to their own small college type of competition, have put together a string of six triumphs.

Greatest in History

Most of the Williams key players have operated under Caldwell for the past three seasons, during which they lost only to Princeton and Army. No less an expert than Lloyd Jordan, the Amherst coach, considers the current Williams team the greatest in its history. Caldwell, however, refuses to discuss that point. But he does predict that Saturday's game here will be the outstanding Williams-Amherst game of all time.

Both of these ancient rivals have been similarly favored by the football fortunes this season, Williams the more lavishly. Both boast of strong lines and speedy backfields. But while Amherst must depend upon the shifty Bob Agnew and Jim Carey, Williams can pin its victory hopes on twice as many brilliant ball-carriers, Gunner Hayes, Biff Schmidt, Bill Orr, and the brilliant freshman sensation, Pat Higgins.

Earlier Records

Although the Amherst-Williams series is 58 years old, the records reveal that both colleges occupied prominent places in eastern intercollegiate football before they first came together.

As far back as 1878, Amherst had a football team that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton regarded as a major rival. A few years later Williams became almost equally powerful.

Such oldtime contacts are the reason why Amherst and Williams have had to wait 58 years to complete their preliminary seasons with perfect slates. It has been their policy all these years to schedule at least one rival that has outgrown them, for tradition's sake.

Comparison of Scores

Amherst did abandon that policy this year, remaining in its own class to overcome Springfield, Bowdoin, Rochester, Wesleyan, Massachusetts State and Trinity in that order while registering a total of 163 points against 25. After getting started by crushing Middlebury, 41-0, Williams turned in one of the most surprising victories of the year by defeating Princeton, 19-7, and then accounted for Clarkson, Bowdoin, Tufts, Union and Wesleyan in easy fashion.

Since Williams has played the more impressive schedule, during which it has gained a total of 250 points against 34, it rates as favorite over the Lord Jeffs, as it has been doing very successfully since 1939. Before that, however, pre-game data meant little or nothing in this spirited rivalry, which has provided college football with many of its most surprising upsets.

Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley, in his second year of coaching football at Brown, still has available the greatest set of backs that have been assembled on Aldrich Field in many years. Most of them are holdovers from last year, but where last fall Brown was not too potent up front, this year the line measures up to the fine backfield.

Outstanding among the Bruin backfield array is a junior 180-pounder, Dan Savage, hailed as the greatest passer Brown has boasted in a long while. The remainder of the starting backfield also is a veteran unit, Hank Margarita, another junior, is a nimble broken-field runner who is likely to go all the way at any time. Then there is Roy Swingler, another elusive carrier, and a junior, Charley Bentley, a capable blocker. In the latter position, however, it may be a 205-pound sophomore, Phil Teschner, who will move into the line-up.

Brown, of course, is using freshmen for varsity play, and an all-scholastic newcomer from New York, Howie (Vanilla) Extract, an exceptional passer, runner and kicker, is available.

Ski Plans in New England

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—If you're interested in getting some kind of exercise besides shoveling coal and splitting wood this winter, this department can inform you that there will be skiing as usual on New England's snow-covered hills and various other places. . . . Most of the real experts with the slippery bedslats are in the Army—Torger Tokle, Walter Prager, Everett Bailey, Ed Blood, Harold Sorenson and Birger Torrissen, to name just a few—so there won't be much competition. . . . But for folks who think such things are fun, the New Hampshire and Vermont ski centers will open in December. . . . And at Manchester, Vt., they've rigged up a trail with an electric timer where you drop a nickel in the slot, start when the green light shows and get a ticket with your time printed on it at the finish.

* * *

Lieut. Tommy Harmon and Pvt. Bob Westfall, former Michigan teammates, met again on Michigan's Ferry Field the other day. Both were home on furloughs and headed for the old stamping ground. . . . Not to be outdone by the "Ship's Company," officers of the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight school are forming a basketball team to compete in the Iowa City independent league. . . . Pat Livingston, who was just begun training for a Navy commission, is the fourth Pittsburgh Steelers' publicity man to don Uncle Sam's uniform. Others are Ensign Jack McGinley and soldiers Jim Carroll and Johnny Maher.

* * *

Lynn C. Doyle, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "A healthy rivalry between the services is all for the good of the service. As soon as the word got around about the naval exploit at Franklin Field, the Army cut loose in Africa."

* * *

Jack Stevens, the sportscaster, who knows a bit about Boston College football, says this year's Eagles are better than the 1940 Sugar Bowl team . . . Red Heard, Louisiana State's athletic director, picked Georgia Tech over Georgia, even after hearing that 75-0 score last Saturday. He figures Tech has been playing harder opposition right along . . . Ned Irish, the basketball man, thinks Joe Muha of V. M. I. could play on anybody's All-America team. "He was a great back when he visited the Giants' camp with his brother about three years ago," Ned says.

Wildcat Weight Star Leaves To Serve Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 11—Edmund Styrna, famed weight man on the University of New Hampshire track team, has left college to join the armed forces.

Styrna leaves a brilliant record of track achievements behind him. A graduate of Nashua, N. H., High School where he held the State hammer throw title, he entered Seton Hall in 1939. While there he earned national fame when he threw the 12-pound hammer more than 200 feet in a meet at Brown University. This feat secured him a berth on the All-America preparatory school track team.

Entering the University of New Hampshire in 1940, he continued his rise to a top position in the track annals of the nations. In his freshman year, he placed in both the javelin and hammer throws in the annual N. A. A. U. meet in Philadelphia. His other outstanding achievements include a third in the indoor A. A. U. shotput contest, a second in the indoor I. C.-4A meet in New York City, and a first in the hammer throw at the Penn Relays. At last year's I. C.-4A meet he was a double winner, garnering first place honors in both the hammer and javelin.

Styrna's departure breaks up New Hampshire's happy combination with famed Boo Morcom, high jumper and pole vaulter. This pair was undefeated in Wildcat intercollegiate meets for the past two years.

Bush Is Successor To Gabby Hartnett As Indians' Pilot

WAUCONDA, Ill., Nov. 11 (AP)—Leo (Gabby) Hartnett was informed yesterday that his post as manager of the Indianapolis club of the American Association was being taken over by Owen (Donie) Bush, President of the Indians.

Although Bush said Hartnett was taking a major-league job, Gabby declared, "There's nothing to Donie's statement about a big league job awaiting me. I haven't anything lined up."

The former Chicago Cubs' manager said, "The war situation has Bush worried and he decided to cut down his expenses" by running the club himself and releasing Hartnett.

Football Coaches To Hold Meeting Late in November

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Lieut. Commander Matty Bell, President of the National Association of Football Coaches, has stated officers and trustees of the group would meet in Philadelphia late in November to transact business "necessary for keeping the organization alive for the duration."

Bell, former head coach at Southern Methodist University and now Athletic Director of the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School here, explained that the annual meeting of coaches had been canceled because of wartime exigencies, but that a business meeting would be necessary. A date still is to be set, probably the week of Nov. 23-28.

Succession of new officers and other questions will be decided at that time, Bell said.

Bob Higgins, veteran football coach at Penn State, was made wrestling coach to fill a vacancy. But that game is all "Greek" to Higgins.

Yardage Gained With Permission From Officials

ATLANTA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Buck Cheves, veteran football referee, relates one for the book from the Clemson-George Washington game at Clemson last Saturday.

Clemson tried a forward pass that became a lateral and the receiver muffed the ball. Referee Cheves did not blow his whistle. No one tried to recover the ball. Finally the Clemson captain picked it up and walked over to Cheves.

"Can I run with this thing?" he asked.

"Yeah, if you're not too tired," Cheves replied.

The Clemson captain cleared out and almost made the goal before he was tackled.

Governali Seeking Forward Pass Mark

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia grid fans are pulling for Paul Governali to break the college passing record of 1,457 yards in total completions for a season, held jointly by Davey O'Brien of T. C. U. and Bud Schwenck of Washington in St. Louis.

Governali's 17 completions for 173 yards last week brought his total for the year to 1,197 yards, just 260 short of the mark. He has averaged 171 yards per game and still has two games to play.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

A Letter From Schacht

A letter has reached this office from Al Schacht, once the "Clown Prince of Baseball" and now a dashing restaurant owner in New York City (137 East 52nd Street—adv.). It seems that Al recently asked a few of his home town journalistic pals to pick an all-time all-star team of big leaguers, and that the situation has now grown out of his hands. At least, as a big restaurant owner, that is the impression he would like to get across.

Anyhow, the dashing Mr. Schacht, who never was at a loss for words, according to no less an authority than Professor Moe Berg, has asked all members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America to participate in the poll. His letter, in part, follows:

Nine Panels

"This started as a purely local affair, but the anguished cries of protest from some visiting firemen have sent me to deep remorse and the shameful admittance that you all should have been included in from the beginning.

"There are nine panels in my new restaurant—all part of the decorative scheme—called the 'Panels of Fame.' I am asking you to vote for an all-time all-star team, nine men only, to place in these panels. Pictures or drawings of the nine men will be put in after the voting, with the inscription—'Selected by the Sports Writers of America.'

"Enclosed is a postcard for your convenience. Please fill it in and return it as soon as possible. The out-of-town voting deadline is November 15th. Limiting you to one pitcher may be a tough assignment—but that's what starts arguments—and I still have only nine panels. Please refrain from selecting Al Schacht as your pitcher. Despite obvious merits, I can't have my picture hanging all over the joint. . . ."

Bond to Winner

Mr. Schacht later mentions that a $25 war bond will go to the out-of-town writer who comes the closest to the consensus and that runner-ups will be rewarded with "the best steak in the house, when they call for it. We don't send steaks through the mail."

The dashing Mr. Schacht, whose favorite pastime always has been an argument with Professor Berg, and vice versa, probably has started something which he will never hear to a finish. There is no better way in baseball to start a long-winded argument than to pick an all-time all-star nine. But, no doubt, Schacht will think of something. He always could.

Speaking of Professor Berg, who currently is playing a diplomatic role for Uncle Sam, it probably is just as well for Schacht that his friend of long standing is not carrying on a law practice in New York. The Professor might eat up the profits at 137 East 52nd Street.

Also an Author

Speaking of profits, Schacht couldn't have picked a worse time in this decade to go into the restaurant business, which you might call typical of the man. Food prices are up and a lot of potential customers are scattered around the globe with the Army, Navy and Marines. But, according to rumor, Author Schacht is doing all right.

Incidentally, that is one title Schacht likes to toss into the grinning face of Professor Berg—author. Al would always say "You may be dripping with intelligence and know a dozen foreign languages, Berg, but I have written a book. You're not so smart." To which Moe would reply: "That's why I like you, Al: you're the only man I know who is smart and ignorant at the same time."

But you can be sure that one of the first "good luck" telegrams received by Schacht the day he opened his restaurant was signed "Moe Berg."

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles, Rams Long Rivals

The Fordham-Boston College football series goes back 20 years and currently stands all even—nine victories apiece, plus a pair of ties. The two met last in 1935 at the Polo Grounds, and the Rams triumphed by a convincing 19-0 margin. But the Eagles have grown since the fall of '35, and a loss by them at Fenway Park on Saturday would come in the form of a major upset. However, the Rams have been pointing to this date all year and will not yield easily.

* * *

The story behind the Harvard-Brown clash at the Stadium involves the teacher versus pupil angle. Skip Stahley, the Brown coach, was assistant to the Crimson's Dick Harlow at Western Maryland from 1930 to '33 and at Cambridge from 1935 to '40, and you can be sure that Skip would gladly pass back all other 1942 victories in exchange for a win here on Saturday. And with Bob Margarita and Doc Savage operating, he has a good chance to make the grade.

* * *

Incidentally, movies of Brown's two best games of the season, with Columbia and Holy Cross, will be shown by Stahley at the annual Harvard-Brown touchdown party, sponsored by the Brown Club of Boston, at The University Club Friday evening. Paul N. Swaffield, Brown graduate who is now a prominent eastern grid official, will be master of ceremonies.

* * *

All National Hockey League clubs are idle tonight, but four go back to work tomorrow—Chicago at Canadiens and Bruins at Toronto. The goal-getting ace of the young season is Red Hamill, former Bruin, now with the Black Hawks. His goal against Rangers last night was number five and puts him one up on his nearest rivals. Red, by the way, was the first to pull the "hat trick." He tallied three times against Detroit Nov. 8.

* * *

Briefs . . . William "Red" Linskey, utility man and trainer in Northeastern athletic circles for the past four years, has been made varsity hockey coach succeeding Herb Gallagher, now an officer in the Navy. Linskey last year tutored the Northeastern freshman six and has trained the Boston Olympics for seven winters . . . The Olympics play the Coast Guard in an Eastern League game at Baltimore this evening . . . Red Rolfe, the former Yankee, has begun his cagecoaching duties at Yale . . . Teammate Lefty Gomez goes to work in the General Electric plant in Lynn tomorrow.

* * *

Gomez, who was never at a loss for words, admits that "I've never worked before in my life." However, a few American League hitters might dispute this statement . . . When the Saugus-Marblehead high school grid game, originally scheduled for Marblehead, was transferred to Salem, Saugus protested. The situation is still unsettled . . . Local baseball writers will meet soon to discuss plans for their annual banquet. One of the headline speakers will probably be Branch Rickey, now that he is only an overnight sleeper jump away at Brooklyn. Branch was a hit at two other local dinners.

No Players Left

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11 (AP)—President Herman Lee Donovan of the University of Kentucky says he doubts if colleges and universities will be able to continue football until after the war is over.

"By next March," he adds, "the boys of 18 and 19 will be in the Army if they are physically fit, and by next year this time, the only men left in the universities will be those who can't pass the Army physical examination, and they don't form very promising football material."

Rangers Return To Home Ice For Second Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agt
Detroit	2	1	1	5	22	13
Montreal	2	1	0	4	16	10
Toronto	2	0	0	4	12	6
New York	2	3	0	4	20	35
Chicago	1	1	1	3	11	9
Boston	0	3	0	0	3	11

Results Nov. 10

New York 5, Chicago 3 (overtime)

Madison Square Garden is home sweet home to the New York Rangers and it begins to look as if they are going to have to stay there if they want to become championship contenders in the National Hockey League.

Beaten badly all three times they have ventured away from their home rink this season, the Rangers returned to the Garden last night and handed the Chicago Black Hawks their first defeat, 5-3, in overtime. It was the second home appearance for the New Yorkers and their second victory, both of which have been in overtime periods.

The triumph boosted the Rangers over the Hawks into a three-way tie for second place with Montreal and Toronto, each only a point behind the pace-setting Detroit Red Wings.

The veteran Ranger line of Lynn Patrick, Bryan Hextall, and Phil Watson led the victors' attack, scoring three goals, including the two which sewed up the game in the overtime session.

Red Hamill sent Chicago off in the lead early in the game but Rookie Gordie Davidson tied the count before the period ended. The Rangers went ahead twice, but each time Doug Bentley tied it up for the Hawks. His last goal was at 18:35 of the second period and the teams battled through the third without score.

Hextall put the Rangers ahead to stay while the visitors still were weakened by a holdover penalty in the second minute of the extra stanza and Patrick added the clincher six minutes later.

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Mix Instead Of Match Your Furniture

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapid and revolutionary changes which we see on every hand—in government, in the waging of war, in the social fabric—are also, as is to be expected, having their effect on our homes and the way we furnish them. Here, as elsewhere, many time-honored traditions are being broken.

Today, for example, the tendency is to mix rather than match things. Some of us can remember the formal Victorian parlors always furnished with "sets," usually a sofa and five or six chairs of identical design and covering. Gradually the pendulum swung away from such extreme formality, but the idea of "sets," or suites to use the trade term, persisted, though the number of pieces has been reduced to a sofa and one, two, or at most three, matching chairs.

More and more, however, we are coming to realize that sofa and chairs need not be alike in contour and cover in order to produce a harmonious effect. On the contrary, variety is as much the spice of furnishing as it is of life. Just because a sofa wears green homespun stripes or a monotone damask is no reason chairs must do likewise. So long as colors and textures show some regard for relevancy, contrast is preferable to similarity. Because your wing chair has claw-and-ball feet, it does not follow that your sofa must have them, and a cabriole-legged Queen Anne occasional chair loses none of its grace or comfort when placed beside a Lawson or Tuxedo love seat.

This is convincingly demonstrated in a recently opened series of Eighteenth Century rooms in one of Boston's large stores, in which antique furniture and accessories have been interestingly combined with contemporary pieces, producing a seasoned and lived-in feeling often lacking in exhibition rooms.

Those who do not care to go "all out" for modernism find a happy compromise by injecting a Modern piece here and there. It may be only a bleached mahogany coffee table or a large Modern ottoman before the fireplace, yet it adds a flair and fillip, just as an appropriately chosen bit of jewelry complements and enlivens an already charming costume.

Now and then someone strikes out of conventional grooves and uses Modern wallpapers and bold-patterned Modern fabrics as a background for traditional furniture. Or some daring trail-blazer blends two distinct periods, Victorian and Modern, perhaps, or French Provincial and Regency, and more often than not the result is surprising and refreshing.

In the furnishing of bedrooms the trend away from "setness" is particularly apparent. Not so long ago nearly all bedroom furniture was shown and sold in suites with the regulation pieces a bed, or twin beds, a dresser, a chest, a vanity or dressing table and bench and sometimes a night table and chair. But suppose you do not need all of these pieces? There may not be space in your bedroom to accommodate both a dressing table and a chest especially if these are of substantial size and your room—as is likely to be the case today—is small. You can of course put the superfluous piece into another room but take it you must unless some arrangement can be made whereby the suite is "broken." In that case you get credit for the unwanted piece but the amount allowed is hardly ever proportionate to the cost of the other pieces. And from the dealer's standpoint that is fair enough since he is left with an orphan on his hands to dispose of as best he can.

It is the same with dining furniture. A complete suite consists of ten pieces, a buffet, table, china cabinet, server, host chair and five side chairs. If your dining room can take all of them, well and good. But so many dining rooms are now of almost breakfast-nook dimensions that a buffet six feet long is out of the question to say nothing of finding a place for both a cabinet and a server.

Individual assembling of related pieces meets this situation. Manufacturers have been quick to sense the need and are bringing out more and more "open stock lines" from which you can choose as few or as many pieces as you wish—buy only what you really need. Later if you take larger quarters you can always fill in omitted pieces in designs that will go well with those you already have.

For those who are beginners this plan is especially advantageous. They can start with just the essentials and thereby make the most of a possibly limited outlay. When the family and income increase, as they usually do, more pieces exactly suited to the new condition can be added. You'll find this particularly true if you choose Eighteenth Century or Early American designs. These will be reproductions of classic antiques which will not become outmoded but remain perennially charming and adaptable.

Perhaps the most cogent reason for the swing to assembled groups is that when you choose each piece individually the resulting group becomes an expression of yourself. Your room has been in a way tailored to your measure. It fits your personality as well as your needs. As one dealer expressed it, "People like choosing furniture piece by piece. It gives them a feeling that they are creating something. They are expressing their own ideas and their home doesn't look like a hundred others."





A library group of bleached and red mahogany pieces. Seat of desk chair in tan leather, wing chair in striped satin and pillow-back lounge chair in flowered printed linen. From Paine Furniture Co., Boston.

You can start a bedroom with a bed, chest and mirror as foundation pieces, later adding night tables, chair and bench in harmonizing designs, as shown here. From Kindel Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



All three of the illustrations on this page exemplify the present tendency to mix rather than match styles and coverings. In the dining room shown above the host chairs are of a different design from the side chairs. The table, the server at the rear, and chests on either side of the fireplace, were assembled to form a related group. From Kaplan Furniture Co., Cambridge, Mass.

A New Voice on Etiquette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reviewers of books on etiquette will probably henceforth and forever draw comparisons with the work of Emily Post. But surely Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who has just produced "Mrs. Oliver Harriman's Book of Etiquette" (Greenberg, New York, $3), must have known she would have to bear the spotlight of such comparison. Our complaint is that she had Emily Post overmuch in mind from the very beginning, because the newer book follows the pattern of its predecessor to a large degree.

Having read it, we doubt if Mrs. Harriman's book adds appreciably either to the information already in hand or to its availability. There is very little in the book that hasn't been said before and said more concisely and in better organized form. As cases in point, we suggest that a single handling of how to dress for horseback riding would have been enough, as would have been just one section, instead of two, on tact. Also, it seemed to us a trifle incongruous to come upon a section headed "Good Manners" in a book supposedly devoted entirely to the subject.

It takes Mrs. Harriman only four lines to tell us "How to Make New Friends," balancing ill, we think, with the much longer dissertations on how to play backgammon, mahjong, and poker.

However, because Mrs. Harriman is a charming person, possessed apparently of both humor and dignity, her book is fun to read. Her choice of anecdotes is faultless and salty. We loved reading about the woman with the emeralds of such value that her insurance company insisted she take along a detective whenever she wore them. We mean to say, that sort of thing does get you out of your rut. Especially if the nearest you usually get to emeralds is the jeweler's window.

And we shall always wish we might have met the woman—quoted by Mrs. Harriman as having hit an all-time low in tact—who crowed, "My dear, you look so well I didn't recognize you!"

Altogether we should prefer to criticize this book as a compilation of all the manners and customs and ideas that Mrs. Harriman likes, rather than as a strictly useful compendium of etiquette. Viewed as a collection of conclusions from a life that has been lived among the best-mannered people of two continents, it is worth reading. The little homily on the younger generation, which closes the main part of the book, reflects kindliness, good sense, and an abreast-of-the-times outlook refreshing to come upon.

Laura B. Haddock

Make a Fireplace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What, no fireplace, and you can't have a wienie roast in your back yard? Oh yes you can!

Can you dig a hole? Of course you can. Make it an oblong 16 x 20 inches and about six or seven inches deep. Flank the back and sides with flat stones that rise a foot above the ground level. On the stones, across the pit already dug, rest a wire rack, or two or three pieces of metal. Use charcoal for the fire, or small, dry sticks for quick results.

Another plan is to use an ash-can top—if you still have one since the scrap drive.

Build a small fire in this. When enough "coals" have accumulated, start toasting wienies. They'll taste just as grand as those cooked over a real garden fireplace.

Pull Yourself Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some way, we've got to keep buttoned up and fastened in our clothes, even though the tons and tons of metal consumed in garment fastenings last year and the year before are being diverted to the war uses. And there is a way—there are even plenty of ways to keep ourselves together. A glimpse of the new showing at the Museum of Costume Art—"Fastenings and Embellishments"—gives dozens of clever ideas for doing just that, even though we go completely zipperless.

After all, if you can remember so far back, there was a time when zippers were nothing more than an amazement. This show takes you back with lightning speed through periods of lacings, draw-strings, wrapped and tied garments, pins, thongs, and frogs—and starts the fastening business with bone pins, and later fibulae, ancestors of today's safety pins which date from the 9th to the 4th century B. C.

Side by side with fascinating fastenings made by medieval craftsmen are tomorrow's devices which comply with government regulations and wartime necessities. These are represented in significant costumes designed by Helen Cookman, Charles Cooper, Sophie Gimbel, Vera Maxwell, Norman Norell, Clarepotter and Adele Smithline Simpson.

Vera Maxwell uses the drawstring, and uses it successfuly, in both coats and suits. A black crepe dress made by Adele Smithline Simpson for the collection, utilizes lacings quite delightfully, so that they are both decorative and functional. Ties at the waistline and at the neck in a medieval-looking wedding costume which slips over the head, please Norman Norell; while Sophie of Saks Fifth Avenue indulges in a tight little jacket-suit, fastened with old-fashioned hooks and eyes.

Make-Up and Hair-Do Should Be Simple for Teen-Age Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the transition stage between pigtails and glamour, the secret of beauty lies in utter simplicity of hair-do and make-up. Any set, sophisticated hair arrangements or a too heavy use of make-up should be strictly avoided.

In caring for the hair, the most important thing to remember is to keep it immaculately clean and well-groomed. After a shampoo, if the hair is brushed dry, it will have a lovely natural sheen that no amount of brilliantine or lotion can produce. It is not waved until after it has been dried. It is then dampened and the wave set with large pin curls. When the curls are dry, it is again brushed, putting the curls in place. A comb is only used to smooth the hair down and occasionally to form round curls for short side or top hair.

It is not a problem to create a complimentary hair style for the teen-age girl, providing a wary eye is kept on the rapidly changing contours of the face. The round-faced girl needs height and a long hair line to offset the width of her face. The hair should be raised in curls or with deep high waves back from the forehead. The side hair may be quite long with soft waves close to the head. This will lengthen the face. Long, sleek hair with ends groomed to roll under or up will also offset rounded contours.

The girl with small features should beware of wearing her hair too long. It is best brought back from the face with a simple frame of curls and waves at the back. Short hair is likewise becoming to the small-featured girl, providing the hair is not too bushy on sides or top. Bushy hair will tend to give a top-heavy look and the fine features will be lost. Should the nose be prominent, a soft fringe or puff of bangs will form a perfect balance.

If a girl in her teens is plain and has straight hair, a soft permanent will lighten and soften her features. Strong, heavy features on a plain girl require a simple coiffure with softening effects and wide waves.

For the simply-styled hair of the teen age, gadgets play an important role. Combs and barrettes are used as ornaments to add a decorative touch, and they are ideal for catching back the curled ends of braided side locks or for making attractive that wisp of hair that will not stay in place. Ribbon bows are often worn on bobby pins to catch short locks at the temple. A soft velvet bow with streamers is lovely to grace the back of a pompadour.

Fresh flowers are dear to the hearts of youth and the epitome of their own youthful freshness. One large flower at the side or directly on top, tiny flowers for a dainty halo wreath, lovely sprays that gracefully mold the back, and variegated flowers that dip toward the front and look like a tiny hat, are a few of the many ways that flowers may be used.

The teen-age girl seldom needs powder except occasionally in the evening. Lipstick should be used sparingly and brushed on to follow the natural outline of the lips. Eyebrows are important to facial expression and should be well groomed, first with a brush and then a tiny comb to make a clean line. As the natural look is what a young girl trys to achieve, the brows should not be plucked.

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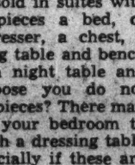


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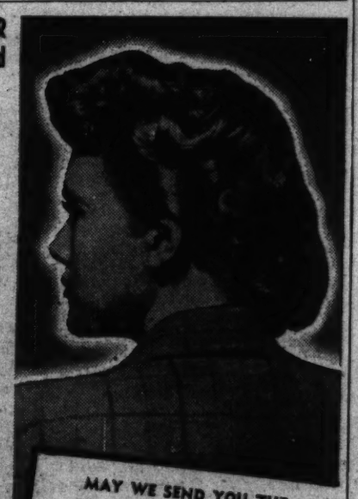
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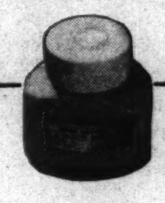
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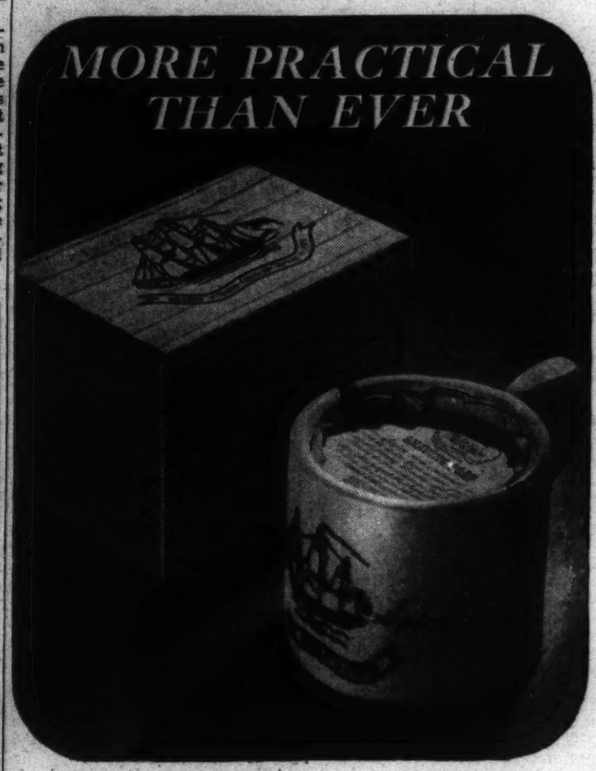
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A Comparison of New York's Fifth Avenue and Boston's Beacon Hill Homes

Different Economic Tempo Revealed

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The difference between Fifth Avenue, New York, and Beacon Hill, Boston, is barely noticeable in their approach to the magnificent and the lavish in single family home construction. But there is a difference in the depth of tradition and in economic factors which keep Beacon Hill's big old houses virtually intact, while Fifth Avenue tears down such glorified architectural landmarks of a luxurious past like the Harry Payne Whitney mansion at No. 871.

Almost a year ago the furnishings and household equipment in the Whitney dwelling were auctioned away and plans made for demolition to make way for something modern. On historic Beacon Hill, a sale of similar proportions was held yesterday at 29A Chestnut Street where the four-story mansion of Boston's Kehew family gave up its furnishings, and the house was placed on the realty market.

Mansion to Stand

But the Kehew mansion, probably the oldest on Chestnut Street, will not be demolished like the Whitney palace. If some wealthy family doesn't buy it, the heirs can almost be certain that the structure will be taken over by some club, school or association interested in getting elbow room, but not changing the building.

Thus the parallel between Beacon Hill and Fifth Avenue reveals a different tempo in social and economic affairs. The Whitney mansion no longer fits into the economic pattern of a city of ultra-modern ideas like New York. But a place can still be found in Boston's slower pace for the ancient mansion on Beacon Hill. Where New York tears its old buildings down for new structures, Boston will remodel its old structures or maintains them intact.

There was no such thing as "jerry builders" in the days of the Whitney construction, 60 years ago. The thickness and solidity of its masonry will require two months for wrecking companies to take the mansion down. When Mr. Whitney acquired the place originally built by Robert L. Stuart, millionaire candymaker, he is said to have spent four years in remodeling it. Cost of the house was $350,000 but it was sold after Mr. Stuart's passing for $562,000. As a reflection upon rising property values on Fifth Avenue, Mr. Whitney is believed to have paid $600,000 for the property.

Deflation of Values

Then came the deflation of realty values. Auction proceedings last April brought $295,411 The great ballroom with its old oak paneling and gilded ornamental bronze work was not sold, being given to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

Although not so elaborate (everything in Boston is done on a somewhat lower scale than in New York) the Kehew mansion on Beacon Hill is one of Boston's finest single family dwellings. It originally cost well up in the six figures, but the asking price today is only $25,000. But whereas the Whitney home will shortly be only a memory, the famous Kehew dwelling which once sheltered Edwin Booth, famous actor, will presumably stay on Beacon Hill as long as its people cling to tradition.



Pre-War Glimpse of Rome's Streamlined Housing

Houses like the one above finished just before the start of World War II will be directly in the line of Allied attack when Americas North African troop landings are consolidated. This was to have been Italy's streamlined version of housing "for the new generation." More than 25,000 apartments comprising nearly 100,000 rooms in buildings like the one above had been finished or were near completion in 24 Italian cities when the war opened an unprecedented building boom for Italy. There was a definite emphasis upon private balconies, corner windows and other advanced, modern architecture . . . a reminder that Italy may step into the forefront of building design when its people are ultimately freed from the yoke of Fascism.

Landlords View Rent Control 'Unjust'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. Nov. 11 — Control of rents may be good for the war effort, but there are more than 16,000 landlords in this city and probably more than that number of renters and would-be-renters who are willing to forget the whole business.

Property owners complain that the restriction is unjust from many angles. Those seeking homes say the regulations prevent them from getting places to live.

But the Office of Price Control contends that control of rents is necessary to prevent inflation and to avoid a constant shifting of tenants.

No End of Complaint

San Diego's rent control regulations froze rents at the figure charged on Jan. 1, 1941, but it did nothing about rents which were established since that date for new residences and for those never before rented. This has caused no end of complaint from property owners who point out that rents two years ago were abnormally low. Not many had been adjusted to meet wartime conditions or even to compensate for the additional taxes required for San Diego's war economy.

New houses in many cases easily will rent for double the amount permitted for comparable structures which had been rented prior to the detrmining date.

And there is the matter of repairs. How is the landlord to keep up his property from the restricted receipts when labor and materials are scarce and costly? There has been no provision made for that, or for interest on mortgages, the owners protest.

Many renters support the claims of landlords for more rent. One such renter wrote the OPA:

"I have been informed, and so believe, that the price fixed by rent control regulations will not support the property owned by a man dependent upon a salary for the living of his family. He has informed me that unless he can get relief it will be necessary for him to sell the property, but that if he can get consideration he will be willing to continue in the role of owner.

"While I understand that the OPA has established certain protective measures for the benefit of the tenant, it is my hope that hardship, inconvenience and financial loss can be obviated by permission from your office to restore the rent (from $30 a month) to $40. . . ."

Lose Control of Property

Landlords also protest that under new regulations they have lost control of their property. Renters in some cases sublease portions of a house, obtaining a large part of the rent price from such activity. Homes rented with the understanding that a family will occupy the property are being occupied by two families. This, the owners protest, increases the wear and tear upon the property at a time when rents have been decreased.

But perhaps the most confused person involved in the situation is the individual trying to find a house to rent. He visits real estate offices, usually in vain. He looks futilely in newspaper classified sections, now devoted largely to help-wanted advertisements. Public rental offices have a hundred calls for every house registered. Usually a house to be vacated is rented before the old tenant leaves, and often without the owner's knowledge.

And there is little chance for help in Federal housing projects where $5,793,440 has been expended to provide homes for war workers. Those houses are full and there is a waiting list.

Some house hunters offer rewards for finding vacant houses, the reward sometimes ranging up to $50.

For a time, both the owner and the renter found a way around the difficulty by a transfer of title. The renter by making a small payment down and monthly payments approximating rent became his own landlord. But the OPA halted this practice by ruling that a one third down payment must be made, that the payment cannot be made with borrowed money, and that the tenant must be given three months to vacate.

What is the answer? City Manager Walter Cooper believes that it can be helped if persons not essential to the war effort will not move to San Diego. Maj. E. N. Gott, public relations director for the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, says that people not now employed in essential industry, or who are unwilling or unable to take this type of employment, should be compelled to leave the city.

Idle Building Material Found For 3,000 Wartime Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—One answer to the problem of how to build shelter for war industry workers without taking supplies away from the war industries themselves may lite in the hardware stores and builders' supply yards of small towns about the country, Gael Sullivan, FHA director for Illinois, believes.

Mr. Sullivan bases his conclusions on a shop-to-shop survey just made by his office, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Chicago Home Builders Association, covering 10 counties of the Chicago region.

Makers of the survey hoped they would find some untouched building materials. The quantities they discovered amazed them Large stocks were found in towns of from 1,000 to 3,000 population, according to Mr. Sullivan. One concern in a community of about 5,000 listed 20 bathtubs, 100 lavatories, 100 water closets, 70 sinks, and 28,000 feet of piping. Another, in a community which might be described as rural, reported 45,000 pounds of nails, 234,000 feet of lumber, and other items.

Pooling Possible

Still, no area was found which had enough of everything. Some areas, and indeed some stores, had large supplies of certain materials which others lacked entirely. But what is significant is that pooling of the various supplies would make possible new housing on a considerable scale, without making any demands upon manufacturers.

"The survey shows," said Mr. Sullivan, "that there are still supplies of building material available in communities which can hardly expect to use them, which might be transported to areas where they are needed.

"If 10 counties near Chicago, where it is reasonable to assume that the needs of war housing have taken considerable of the building stocks already, can show an inventory sufficient to build at least 3,000 homes, what might not be found in an inventory of the other 92 counties of Illinois? And what might we not find through the country as a whole?"

"To let such material lie unused in the supply yards of the country when every effort is being made to get every last scrap of lumber and other material is not common sense. The material is available. It should be taken promptly to points where it is needed."

Eager to Report

In making this survey, some 60 field workers of the two sponsoring agencies made about 1,200 contacts with suppliers. They used forms which listed 49 types of materials used in building and equipping homes. No one was compelled to answer, but the investigators reported dealers eager to report material and to find a way of getting it to areas where housing needs are most critical.

Among materials reported in this survey were the following: 14,600,000 board measurement of lumber, enough for 2,920 houses; 600,000 square feet of screen, sufficient for 6,500 houses; 102,000 square yards of metal, which would supply 10,000 dwellings; 8,500 bathtubs; 14,000 sets of exterior doors; 47,000 interior doors; 1,151,000 pounds of nails; 6,329 cooking ranges; 1,950 heating plants.

Wirth Paints A Startling Postwar Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the postwar city it may be normal for people to live in cities and commute to work in the suburbs, instead of the other way around as at present, according to Louis Wirth, professor of Sociology at University of Chicago.

Looking into the future now being shaped by abnormal war conditions Dr. Wirth, in a Walgreen Foundation lecture here the other day, painted a startling picture.

"The new urban area coming into being" he said, "will probably be less densely populated, but it will have an areal scope extending far beyond its present municipal boundaries. A new unit of government, the metropolitan region, which will consist not only of the central city but its hinterland of dependent and co-operation towns, is emerging and beckoning for official recognition."

Trends

Present trends also indicate, he held, that defense industries on the outskirts of great cities are likely to be the preferred sites of postwar manufacturing. These, he foresaw, will create even greater problems of deterioration in the centers of cities, unless large-scale reconstruction of the centers is undertaken.

"To reconstruct the city in a manner to conserve existing values and to take advantage of newly won opportunities," he said, "requires planning now. Cities must ge given much-needed powers to acquire land for public purposes, to control construction and transportation," he declared. "They will be called upon to render greatly enlarged public services in health, welfare, education, recreation, and cultural opportunities. They will need a closer relationship to the states and to the Federal government; and they will need increased powers to finance local services.

"If we should be so foolish as to be as unprepared for demobilization day as we were for mobilization day, the consequences for cities and for the nation might be disastrous," he warned.

"Many urban communities are already busily at work preparing for the reconversion of industry, the retraining of men, and the revival of peacetime economic activity. Most important in this connection is the preparation of plans for deferred public works to make good the obsolescence accentuated by war, the cessation of public improvements during the war, and the provision of needed employment in case private industry cannot convert itself in time to prevent mass unemployment," Dr. Wirth said.

Better Future

In the period of demobilization, however, it would be a mistake to plan merely for the return of the status quo, Dr. Wirth said.

"American cities have an unprecedented opportunity," he held, "not only to make up for their defects of the past, but to build for a better future. With a new technology born of wartime necessity, new forms of housing, transportation, nutrition, public health, and communal organization are already coming into being.

"If the cities of tomorrow will take advantage of the lessons taught by war to transform national ideals into local gains for their people, the whole country will benefit from it. This is because any gains made by the cities will ultimately be reflected in rural areas as well."

Thermostat Saving of 13.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 11—How much fuel can be saved by lowering thermostat settings at night? How much by lowering the thermostat setting for a 24-hour period?

The University of Illinois has the answers to these questions as a result of research work carried on during the 1941-1942 heating season in the I-B-R Research Home here, sponsored by the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers.

Tests were conducted with the thermostat set at 72 degrees from 5:30 a. m. until 10 p. m., and at 66 degrees from 10 p. m. until 5:30 a. m. The results indicate that the drop in temperature of six degrees at night effects a saving in fuel of from 8 to 10 per cent.

Lowering the thermostat setting by five degrees for an entire 24-hour period results in a saving of 13.7 per cent in fuel consumption or a saving of 2.7 per cent per degree reduction in temperature.

The rapidity at which the indoor temperature drops at night depends on the severity of the outdoor temperature and the construction of the house. The I-B-R Research Home, which is one of the best-equipped houses in the country for research work, is thoroughly insulated. Consequently the drop in temperature at night is less rapid than it would be in a house not so well constructed.

The University points out that, during mild weather, the indoor temperature did not go down to 66 degrees after 10 o'clock at night and consequently the circulator, which forces hot water from the boiler to the radiators, did not go on during the entire period from 10 o'clock in the evening to 5:30 in the morning.

Service Men Hail Laundry In Club as 'Corking' Idea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Take it from a sergeant, a jack tar, and an American sailor, the wives of Uncle Sam's generals and admirals have thought up a corker—a place where a guy can wash his socks and shorts and press his uniform.

This three-tub laundry equipped with a new wringer and a fancy fast-action electric drier has become one of the most popular rooms in the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club, which is sponsored by the wives of officers in the United States armed forces.

"I heard about it at sea," said Charles Dear of London, a bluejacket in the British Navy, "and so when I got here I hunted it up. A good idea—this."

As he talked, he ironed a heavy white sailor's shirt with a practiced hand.

The laundry is in the basement near the canteen where there's a sign "No Tipping" to keep the fighting men from leaving dimes for volunteer waitresses.

For these waitresses might happen to be Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower, wife of Gen. "Ike" Eisenhower commanding the AEF across the Atlantic, or Miss Ella Hershey, daughter of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, or Mrs. Luther Sheldon, wife of Captain Sheldon of the Navy and daughter of Theodore W. Noyes, Editor in Chief of the Washington Evening Star.

Grandpa's Boasted Corn Output Is Beaten by Iowa Grandchildren

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 11 (AP)—Those bumper corn crops grandfather used to boast about were just drops in the bucket compared with what their grandchildren are raising in this second world war.

When Grandad got 40 bushels to the acre 30 years ago he was the king farmer of his community. But the men who followed him on the old homestead think nothing of raising nearly twice that amount and fields that yield 100 bushels an acre are no longer a novelty in Iowa.

Hybrid corn is the reason two ears are growing where little more than one grew before, in the opinion of Leslie M. Carl, Federal Agricultural Statistician for Iowa.

The fact that Iowa farmers have swung from open pollinated corn to hybrid more rapidly than those in any other state is the reason, Mr. Carl said today, that the "Tall Corn State is far ahead of the rest of the corn-belt in production for the food-for-freedom program.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that Iowa's 1942 corn crop would average 61 bushels an acre. Ohio, with an estimated yield of 55 bushels an acre, and Illinois and Indiana with 54, were the only near rivals to the Hawkeye yield.

OPA Postpones Rationing Of Gas on Nation-wide Scale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced postponement of nation-wide rationing of gasoline from Nov. 22 to Dec. 1 because of "unavoidable delays" in the distribution of coupon books and other necessary forms.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes warned that gasoline allotments—now four gallons for each coupon—may be cut. Spokesmen for the War Production Board who asked that their names not be used, added that the transportation situation would not be adequate for the tentative rationing of fuel oil based on indoor temperatures of 65 degrees.

Colder homes, however, board officials said, probably would not be the solution. One official suggested that the fuel oil supplies might be spread out by curtailing other uses of oil. He emphasized that a final decision had not been reached.

That decision will be up to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the Board, and a possibility was seen that curtailment of gasoline supplies might provide additional tank car space for fuel oil.

Mr. Ickes, as Petroleum Coordinator, appealed to motorists in the rationed Eastern states, to cut their driving to the irreducible minimum.

The Interior Secretary said oil requirements for the African campaign would be "enormous" and ability to keep supplies moving to the front "is largely dependant upon cutting down our consumption here."

OPA declared the deferment to Dec. 1 was due principally to wartime congestion of the transportation system, which it said made it impossible to keep delivery schedules in all parts of the country on the more than 330,000,000 printed pieces needed to place the program in effect.

New 'T' Books

The new date for the start of rationing in the area not already under ration controls applies to all commercial vehicles, in the East as well as in other parts of the country, OPA said.

The "S" books now in use in the East for trucks, taxies, delivery rigs and other commercial vehicles scheduled to expire on Nov. 22, will remain valid until Dec. 1, On that date they will be replaced by the new "T" books.

For commercial vehicles, local war price and rationing boards will reduce by 20 per cent the gallonage allowed by the Office of Defense Transportation for the 40-day period from Nov. 22 to Dec. 31, because of the shortening of the time within that period they are to be rationed.

The "T," or transport, rations to trucks are to be granted by the local boards to holders of ODT certificates of war necessity as soon as the rationing forms are available.

OPA belatedly made official announcement also that it had authorized regional OPA administrators to delay schoolhouse registration for the basic "A" passenger car rations from Nov. 12-14 inclusive, to Nov. 18-20, where necessary.

OPA has asked the regional offices, however, to proceed on schedule with the registration in all areas where the forms and books have been received.

Gas Bonus

Effect of the rationing postponement on "A" book holders in the presently unrationed area will be to give them a gasoline bonus of slightly more than one coupon's worth. No ration coupons will be removed from the "A" books to allow for the change in dates.

Registration of tires will take place in the unrationed area at the time of registration for "A" books, by which date all tires in excess of five per car must have been disposed of.

In the East, the registration of tires will proceed as previously announced. In most Eastern areas this may be done by mail before Nov. 22 on forms available at service stations and garages. But in some Eastern cities local rationing authorities have made plans for a formal registration of tires at school houses or other designated places on specified dates.

"There may be privation and suffering this winter, but wars are not won without privation and suffering," Mr. Ickes said. "Everyone of us in the Eastern States should realize that waste of oil is a disloyal act the waste of priceless munitions needed on the field of battle."

"Possibly the completion of the pipe line to the New York area, which will not be finished until next summer, may give some relief to civilians," Mr. Ickes went on, "although we cannot even count upon that, not knowing what our military requirements will be by that time.

"Meanwhile pleasure driving must be given up and only the minimum of heat maintained. All possible conversions to coal must be made."

Drivers were urged to remember that possession of a ration coupon does not require them to use all the gasoline it entitles them to buy.

Operating at their full capacity, the railroad cars could not bring in enough petroleum to satisfy the east without rationing.

Now, officers said, some of the tank cars are starting to wear out, and so many cars are in the repair shops every day that petroleum deliveries are falling off.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, was a guest at a War Production Board meeting and spoke briefly on what his country is doing on various production matters.

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Business and Industry

Int'l Paper Net Declines; Other Earnings Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Paper Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $1,214,097 before post-war credits estimated at $212,948. With these credits net profit was figured at $1,427,045, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 15 cents a common share.

For the comparable 1941 quarter the company had a net profit of $4,321,890, equal to $1.73 a common share.

Richard J. Cullen, president, said curtailment of paper mill operations ordered by the War Production Board caused directors to reinstate, retroactive to Jan. 1, a special obsolescence reserve of $200,000 a month.

The company's liability for taxes based on income during the first six months of 1942 has been recalculated on the basis of the federal revenue act of 1942," Mr. Cullen said, "indicating that the amount provided in our accounts during this period was $2,377,043 greater than required. Of this total $1,568,865 represents the post-war excess profits tax credit."

After such adjustments net profit for the first nine months of 1942 was figured at $7,244,070 after reserves but before postwar credits, equal to $2.07 a common share, against $11,512,519 or $4.41 a common share in the comparable period of 1941.

The American Beech Corp., manufacturer of automobile accessories and Diesel engine parts, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reported net profit of $941,-326 after reserve of $64,000 for postwar readjustments, or 84 cents a share, compared with $633,031, or 9 cents a share, for the like 1941 period. Federal taxes were $4,406,000 and $894,701, respectively.

Mack Trucks, Inc., for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net profits of $1,812,462, after provision of $9,735,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes and $625,000 for contingencies, or $3.03 a share, against $2,715,967, after providing $3,865,000 for taxes, or $4.84 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

Sterling Drug, Inc. and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $5,283,374, after all charges and provision of $6,846,206 for estimated Federal and foreign income taxes, or $3.01 a share, compared with $6,444,171, after providing $4,892,971 for taxes, or $3.70 a share, in the like 1941 period. The current period excluded postwar tax refunds.

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., reported net earnings for the six months ended Sept. 30 were $3,407,000, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.33 a common share and compared with $3,-942,824 or $4.05 a share in the first half of the preceding fiscal year.

The Amerada Corp. and subsidiaries showed a net profit of $769,817 for the September quarter, equal to 97 cents a share, against $717,626 or 91 cents a share in the comparable quarter of last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit was $1,971,189 or $2.50 a share against $1,817,911 or $2.30 in the corresponding part of 1941.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. and subsidiaries other than Ordance Steel Foundry Co. showed a net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,135,730, equal to $3.26 a share, compared with $537,894 or $1.56 a share in the like period of 1941.

The Great Northern Paper Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $1,350,343, equal to $1.36 a share, against $1,878,126 or $1.88 a share in the comparable period last year.

Ree Motors, Inc., showed a net profit of $310,115 for the first nine months of this year, equal to $1.74 a share. For the first nine months of 1941 Reo had a net profit of $388,176, equal on the same share basis to 83 cents a share.

Western Union Telegraph Co. reported its net profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $4,310,818, equal to $6.33 a share. For the comparable period of 1941, the company showed a net of $5,326,192 or $8.09 a share.

The Ohio Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $9,244,000, equal to $1.39 a common share, compared with $7,804,288 or $1.02 a common share in the like period of 1941.

The Hudson Motor Car Co. and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries showed a net profit for the September quarter of $763,-268, equal to 46 cents a share, against $1,190,788 or 72 cents a share in the comparable period of last year. The net for the recent period was after $345,000 reserve for federal taxes and $700,000 for postwar contingencies. From the 1941 profit $41,790 was provided for federal taxes.

The Crown Cork & Seal Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net profit of $1,-351,043, after provision of $2,132,136 for federal income and excess profits taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.58 a common share. This compared with $2,814,360 (adjusted), after providing $1,772,466 for taxes, or $4.23 a common share, in the like 1941 period.

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $730,818, equal to $1.68 per share of common stock, after federal taxx provisions of $2,629,816. This compared with 1941,382, equal to $3.29½ per common share, for the first nine months of 1941.

Steel Output Breaks Records in October

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel mills broke all production records in October. They turned out more tonnage in that month alone than the annual estimated capacity of all steel mills in Japan, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Output of 7,564,864 tons of ingots and castings was seven per cent above the September total of 7,067,-084 tons and exceeded by nearly 349,000 tons the total in October, last year. The amount was about 385,000 tons greater than the estimatedy early capacity of all Japanese mills.

Prior to October, the previous peak for American mills was in March, this year, when production totaled 7,392,911 tons.

The industry operated at an average of 100.1 per cent of rated capacity, against 96.5 per cent in September, and 98.9 in October, 1941.

Scripps-Howard Hearing Nov. 18

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered a hearing Nov. 18 on the application of Scripps-Howard Investment Company for exemption provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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J. Edgar Monroe

Elected a director of the Electric Bond & Share Co. Mr. Monroe is President of the Boland Machine Co. of New Orleans and one of the largest individual stockholders of the utility holding company system.

Urges Drafting Many Federal Employees Into Essential Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11—It is not logical to upset industries which fulfill the needs of the civilian population and help maintain morale until at least some of the non-essential workers have been "squeezed" out of government employ, according to Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company and vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"There now are 2,500,000 people employed by the Federal Government alone in non-military activities," Mr. Fuller told a meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs here last night. "That is an increase of more than 1,000,000 in a year when the industrial manpower problem has steadily become more critical. The increase in many state government pay rolls has been similarly out of proportion."

The heavy hand of governmental planning in the form of manpower controls, concentration of industry, and forced migration of workers should not be further extended until something is done about cutting down the 250,000,000 man-days lost this year through illness, absenteeism, strikes, accidents and labor turnover, Mr. Fuller said.

Opposing concentration of industry, he urged that manufacturing establishments in small communities be kept in production.

"Wouldn't it be better to swing work to these areas where the housewives and older workers could easily do the job than to try to uproot the families and bring them to big cities already bursting at the seams?" he asked.

Eastern Airlines Mail Payment Rate Is Reduced by CAB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board announced it had ordered a cut in the rate of mail payment to Eastern Airlines, Inc., amounting to about $750,000 a year, and recommended that the company reduce its passenger rates.

Effective Oct. 1, 1942, the order reduced the mail rate from .47 to .3 mill per pound per mile, the CAB said.

In asking the company to give early consideration to a reduction of passenger rates, the board said that for the year ended June 30, Eastern's average revenue per passenger mile was 5.21 cents as compared with an average of 5.02 cents for all other domestic air carriers.

Lumber Output at 130 P.C., 4 P. C. Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Oct. 31 stood at 130 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 154 per cent

Production totaled 247,790,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments aggregated 286,162,000 feet, which was 7 per cent less than the previous week a year ago. Shipments aggregated 286,162,000 feet, which was 7 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 239,560,-000 feet, which was 16 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

City Refunding Plan Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Approval of the plan for refunding upwards to $162,296,000 City of Philadelphia outstanding obligations, which was presented to the city on October 22 by Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and Lehman Brothers of New York, by the finance committee of the Philadelphia City Council was announced. The plan was reported favorably to the council and comes up for final action on November 12.

New Records By Corn And Other Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Reporting Board said farmers made fair but uneven progress during October on harvesting this year's record production of crops, despite some unfavorable weather conditions, and growing shortages of manpower, equipment and storage space.

Latest reports confirmed, the board said, earlier indications of a record output of food grains, feed grains, hay and forage crops, fruits and commercial vegetables, oil seeds, sugar and syrup crops, beans and peas, and slightly than better average crops of potatoes, cotton and tobacco.

New Records Set

In addition, production of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs will set new records, the board said.

The central corn belt was said to have had excellent weather for harvesting, but in the extensive Atlantic and Great Plains areas, which received more than twice the normal October rainfall, some crops were reported to be lost. The board said there was some interference with the harvesting of cotton in the South, sorghums, sugar beets, beans and corn, from heavy rainfall.

Discussing harvesting problems, the board said that although complaints of a shortage of farm labor seemed to have been nearly universal, actual losses of crops did not appear to have been serious except where the weather interferred with harvesting or the quality was too low to justify salvaging efforts.

"Strenuous efforts by farm workers and help from local people have met the emergency in most cases," the board said.

Saving the Corn Crop

"In some areas where conditions were critical, stores and schools have been closed and everybody who could has helped in the fields. Some mechanical corn pickers have been closed and everybody who could has helped in the fields. Some mechanical corn pickers have been worked double shifts. Combines have been often shipped to areas where they were needed. Where storage space was lacking, grain was temporarily piled on the ground. Some farm workers have been encouraged to leave low income areas, as in eastern Kentucky and the Ozarks, to relieve the shortage of hands in the corn belt."

The board raised its corn crop estimate two per cent over its Oct. 1 figures to 3,185,141,000 bushels—115,000,000 bushels larger than the previous record crop of 3,070,604,000 bushels produced in 1920. The 1942 crop was expected to be 19 per cent larger than the 1941 crop and 38 per cent above the 10 year (1930-39) average.

The board's estimate of soy bean production was raised 5 per cent to 210,000,000 bushels, which would be nearly twice the output in any past season.

The peanut production estimate was cut 4 per cent to 2,810,525,000 pounds—a crop which, however, would be almost double last year's output.

The wheat crop was unchanged from the October estimate of 984,-046,000 bushels.

Power Output Well Above 1941 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Nov. 7 dropped slightly below the preceding week due to the Election Day holiday but held well above a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,761,961,000 kilowatthours compared with 3,774,891,000 (a new peak) in the preceding week and was 11.7 per cent above 3,368,690,000 in the like week of 1941.

The Pacific coast continued its leadership over other areas in point of gain over 1941 with an increase of 28.8 per cent. Last week it was 31.2 per cent.

Gains in other sections were: New England 2.4 per cent; mid-Atlantic, 4.7; central industrial, 6.9; west central, 10.4; southern, 20, and Rocky Mountains, 9.7.

AMA Contract Will Send Dehydrated Pork Overseas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Marketing Administration, which makes all food purchases for lend-lease, has awarded its first contract for dehydrated pork for shipment overseas—110,000 pounds to be processed and delivered within the next few weeks.

In announcing the contract, AMA said at least 10 processors, chiefly in the Midwest, would be producing dehydrated pork by early next year. The first contracts went to an unidentified Midwest packer.

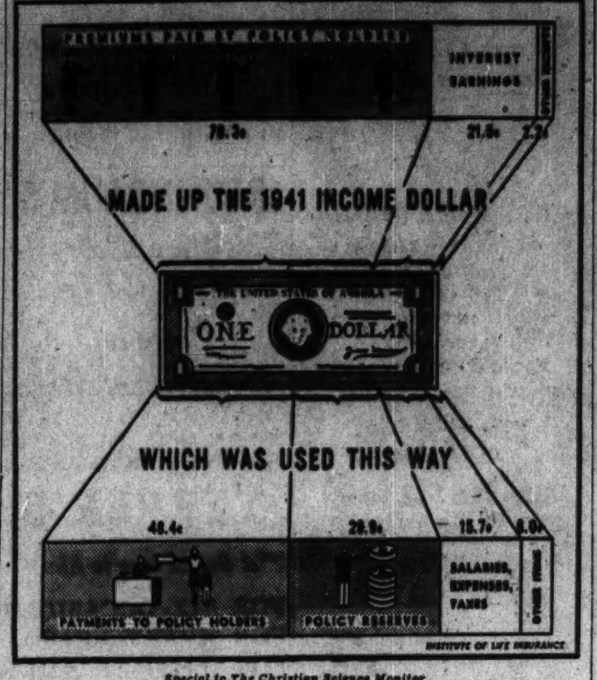
First contracts for dehydrated beef were awarded last July. Pork now is being substituted for beef, because it is generally more available.

In order to save urgently needed shipping space, other dehydrated farm products, including dairy products, vegetables, fruits and eggs have been sent overseas for some time.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Nov. 5 dropped to 136 from 158 in the preceding period and compared with 196 in the like week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

Life Policy Payments, Credits 2.6 P. C. Over Premium Income



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Payments and credits to life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries in 1941 were 2.6 per cent greater than the total of premiums paid in by them, according to the Institute of Life Insurance. Analyzing the average income dollar of all life insurance companies, the Institute reported that it was made up of 76.3 cents from premiums, 21.5 cents from interest earnings and 2.2 cents from other receipts.

This average dollar was used as follows: 48.4 cents were used for payments to policyholders and beneficiaries and 29.9 cents were used to increase policyholders' reserves, making a total of payments and credits of 78.3 cents; 15.7 cents were required for salaries, expenses and taxes, made up of 8.4 cents for commissions and agency expenses, 2.6 cents for home office salaries, 1.7 cents for taxes and 3.0 cents for other management expenses; the remaining 6.0 cents were used as follows: 0.4 cents for dividends to stockholders, 2.3 cents for asset adjustments, and 3.3 cents were added to surplus funds.

Holiday Shopping Expected To Reach New Peak This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—This probably will be the best Christmas the nation's department stores have ever had. All signs point to it.

But—because civilian goods inevitably must dwindle as the war continues—the stores hardly can hope for another buying spree, such as the one directly ahead, for the war's duration.

Supplies now are plentiful and people are shopping now for the holidays, some because they think the stores will not forever be so well-stocked.

But the scarce items—like refrigerators and typewriters—were not the heavy selling items anyway.

In other years Christmas shopping would have begun after Thanksgiving but this year it started early.

Shop Early

There were several good reasons for this:

By buying now, shoppers can carry a lot of their purchases, thus easing the severe strain on transportation facilities which piles up always during the holiday season; if the shopping is spread over November and December—instead of being concentrated in the last month—the manpower problem will be eased since the stores this year will be hard pressed to find extra help for the holiday rush.

Everywhere stores are campaigning to persuade their customers to do their Christmas shopping early for those reasons.

But there was also this solid reason for early buying:

People knew they had to get presents for their friends and relatives in the armed services overseas before Nov. 1 if the men were to receive the gifts before Christmas since ocean transport is not at all certain.

So—what is happening this year does not at all parallel what happened last year although 1942 sales are ahead of 1941 and, although it is hard to realize even this country's seemingly inexhaustible supplies of merchandise are beginning to run down hill.

Department store sales for almost every month of 1942 were ahead of the corresponding month of 1941.

For example, this was the percentage increase by months over last year: Jan. 38, Feb. 22, March 25, April 9, June 4, July 5, Sept. 6, and, when final figures on October are in, the increase will be about 15 per cent.

The only months showing a drop from the same months last year were May and August, each of which showed a loss of three per cent.

The reason for the May and August declines, as retailers explain theme, were these:

In May shoppers, no longer worried that rising prices would place many items beyond their reach, slacked off in the purchasing as the Government price ceilings went into effect.

August of this year could not compete with the same month of 1941 when there was a grand rush for silk hosiery as this country's relations with Japan neared the critical phase.

Also in August and September of 1941 there was a buying spree to purchase furs in order to get ahead of the excise tax which went into effect on such apparel Oct. 1 a year ago.

As an indication of the downhill slide of supplies in the nation's stores, A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., points out that—based on a 1923-25 index—inventories in June were 134 per cent, July 140, August 135, September 133, and that October inventories would show a further decline.

This year had several boom sales cycles that leveled off as the nation's economy was brought under government control. Buying was stepped up because purchasers had more money to spend and feared shortages.

Buying Rises, Subsides

At the start of this year there was a widespread fear—because of enormous wool purchases by the Government—that there would be a shortage of suits and clothing. So the public stocked up in a buying spree.

When clothing remained plentiful as ever, the buying surge died away. Then, until the price controls became effective in the spring, there were fears many items would soar beyond reasonable purchasing range, and there was more buying. Eventually the controls quieted that wave.

Now, some retailers say, the public again is trying to read the future—assuming that because coffee and meat supplies are tight other items will be scarce too—by laying in supplies of goods ahead of their actual needs.

Straight ahead—perhaps early in 1943—are Government inventory controls which will have the effect of preventing shopkeepers from stocking up on merchandise beyond their actual needs and limiting them to supplies that will meet their trade demands.

Because of those controls and the dwindling supply of goods which is a direct result of war, shoppers now are looking at the most abundant stocks they will see again till the war's end.

Loans to Business Decline $31,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $31,000,000 during the week ended October 28 in member banks in 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

U. S. Government deposits declined in all districts, the principal decrease being $184,000,000 in New York City, and total decrease in all reporting member banks, $407,000,-000, the board reported.

N. E. Power Association Shows Earnings Above '41

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reported a consolidated balance, before dividends, for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $3,305,-897, equal to $4.98 per association six per cent preferred share, as compared with $2,705,084, equal to $4.08 a share for the corresponding 1941 period.

In making the announcement, Irwin L. Moore, President of the Association, stated:

"In the determination of 1942 earnings, deduction has been made for estimated federal taxes computed in accordance with the recently enacted Revenue Act of 1942."

Value N. Y. S. E. Shares Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—The quoted value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $2,122,790,073 during October to an aggregate of $37,727,-599,526, a compilation issued by the Exchange disclosed. Average price per share was $25.65 as of Oct. 31. At the end of September the stocks had a total value of $35,604,809,453, an average of $24.20. A year ago the figures were $39,057,023,174 and $26.66.

Ontario Power Production Is Raised Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has spent more than $50,000,000 on new construction since the outbreak of the war, according to Dr. T. H. Hogg, chairman and chief engineer. It has added 286,500 horsepower to its capacity since the war, which, added to the 480,000 h. p. reserve supply with which the commission entered the war, provides a total output of some 766,500 h. p. for Ontario's night and day war production.

The greatest concentration of war industries is in southern Ontario, he pointed out, and this area is served by the networks of the commission's Niagara, Georgian Bay and eastern Ontario systems, while new power developments in this area are constantly being undertaken.

General Expansion

Highest peak load in southern Ontario before the war was in December, 1938, when 1,333,000 horsepower was required for industrial and domestic consumers. After war broke out a new 10,-000 h. p. generating station was built on the Musquash River. By arrangement with the United States water diversion at Niagara was increased from 36,000 to 50,000 cubic feet a second, giving the equivalent of 135,000 average horsepower. In addition, a submerged weir is now being constructed above Niagara Falls, which, by the end of this year, will have increased plant capacity by 20,000 h. p.

A block of 25,000 h. p. was purchased from Maclaren-Quebec Power Company in addition to the existing 100,000 h. p. contract. A further 57,000 h. p. has been obtained from the same company for the duration of the war, and another 5,000 h. p. is being obtained by purchase contract from the Welland Ship Canal at Thorold.

Just recently the H. W. P. C. completed the Barrett Chute development on the Madawaska River, a $5,000,000 undertaking whose generators now drive 54,000 h. p. into the eastern Ontario system.

New Projects

By next year the Commission will have increased its total southern Ontario resources by 851,500 h. p. over its highest pre-war peak load, or by 64 per cent, he said.

The commission is now engaged on the Ogoki River diversion, which, when completed in 1943, with the already completed Long Lake diversion, a similar scheme 120 miles away, will make possible the development of 360,000 additional horsepower at various developed and undeveloped sites between Lake Nipigon and the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The Ontario-Quebec power development agreement is also proceeding and pertains to various undeveloped power sites on the Ottawa River. It will make new generating sources available when validated.

Bar Association To Survey Laws To Protect Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut has voted to survey existing laws "properly to protect our investors and our capitalistic system."

The action came after Edward A. Alexander, New York attorney, warned there would be a postwar economic collapse if corporation laws were not changed.

"Capital is at the mercy of management and labor," declared Mr. Alexander in his plea for aid to stockholders. "If there is not a material and fundamental change in state and Federal corporate law, the time will scon come when the public will not care to risk its money in buying stocks."

The attorney offered an eight-point program to rectify what he termed the present "foolish and defective laws." Amendments to existing laws will be considered by three members of the Bar Association committee.

Central R. R. of N. J. Has Property Assessment Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Approximately $7,500,000 has been lopped off the 1942 assessments made by William D. Kelly, State Tax Commissioner, against the second-class property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Jersey City as ordered by the State Board of Tax Appeals.

The action is expected to cost Jersey City about $225,000 in second-class taxes, but the city may regain a small part of that amount by an increase in revenue from the railroad franchise tax.

The board also reduced from $2,-717,308 to $1,540,413 the assessments on the railroad's "main-stem" properties in Jersey City. Main-stem property, like second-class property, is taxed at a flat 3 per cent of its assessed valuation.

Calif. Pay Rolls Up 82 P. C.

SAN FRANCISCO—Total pay rolls of nonagricultural activities in California in August of this year were 82 per cent above the same month in 1941, according to the Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. An increase of 300,000 employees in manufacturing industries this year over last establishes a new high at 2,519,000. Average weekly earnings per worker were up 28 per cent.

Agency Chairman



Emmett Corrigan

Elected chairman of the board of directors of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. Mr. Corrigan was formerly first vice-president and treasurer. Russell Law remains chairman of the executive committee and Frank J. Reynolds, president.

Lend-Lease Aid Is Now Equal to About $8,000,000,000 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Currently, lend-lease aid is being provided at a rate of approximately $8,000,000,-000 per year, acebrding to the magazine Steel.

The publication points out that during the 18-month period, March, 1941, through August, 1942, the value of goods and services rendered was $5,129,000,000. Goods transferred comprise 79 per cent of this amount and services rendered 21 per cent. In addition, the value of Lend-Lease goods in process on Aug. 21, 1942, was $1,360,000,000.

Currently about 35 per cent of Lend-Lease exports are going to the United Kingdom, 35 per cent to the U. S. S. R. and 30 per cent to the Middle East, Australia and other areas.

Under authorizations that have been made from time to time, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, as of Sept. 11, 1942, was in a position to furnish Lend-Lease aid up to a total of $18,410,000,000. In addition, the Army and Navy has been authorized to extend Lend-Lease aid out of their regular appropriations up to a maximum of $35,488,000,000, and ships can be Lend-Leased up to a maximum of $9,000,000,000.

House Group Works to Save Small Business

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A special House committee, investigating the impact of war on small business, received a report urging distribution of military contracts among small manufacturing firms as a means of saving many of them from liquidation.

The congressional committee, headed by Representative Patman (D-Texas), stopped here for the first of a series of hearings on a tour of nine Southern industrial centers.

H. O. Whiteside, research director of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, said a survey in this area showed the small businessman was struggling for survival in the face of increasingly acute shortages of materials and manpower. Three companies already have stopped operations, he said, "and quite a number indicate they will be forced to close within the next four to six months."

Reporting on a questionnaire submitted to small manufacturers, Mr. Whiteside said they generally advocated that Congress "insist that prime contractors utilize the facilities of small factories to a greater extent and that the army make greater efforts to spread contracts among small concerns."

Among other proposals brought out by the poll, Mr. Whiteside said, were there:

That the Government either buy up "frozen" inventories at a reasonable price or permit their fabrication into articles for which they were originally acquired.

That Congress provide some means to permit non-essential industry to lie dormant without going bankrupt. One manufacturer suggested Government loans to take care of necessary overhead and debts, such loans to be repaid with low rate of interest as business regains normalcy after postwar resumption.

That the Government cut down the amount of paper work required of business, one wholesaler complaining that "it is impossible to operate on the margin between cost and selling price due to the extra help needed to fill out lengthy forms and reports."

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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LADY, Christian Scientist, having 5-7 hours daily would devote such time reading and affording companionship to one desiring such services (exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays) in New York City or Northern New Jersey.

STENOGRAPHER (legal), mature educated woman wants interesting position any field; $25.00. Write Box T-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISALS—MORTGAGES
318 Stuyvesant Avenue
Ru 3-3505 PETERS Lyndhurst New Jersey

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
689 Mass. Ave. Cambridge
Kir. 2348 GILES Mass

APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Attractive 3 rooms and bath, private entrance; reasonable; business couple or adults. 50 N. First St. All. 7838.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS. — 137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-4500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value

Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., 128 Willow St. Exceptionally desirable elevator apartments; quiet street; 4 and 5 rooms, 2 baths; 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; coal heat; only 2½ blocks from IRT subway, 4 minutes to Wall Street, 3 blocks from Christian Science Reading Room; superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—3 bedrooms, kitchen; furnished; by family of 3 Christian Scientists. Box 94, 1307 National Press Building.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send post-paid for booklet "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY PORTAR, 59 Market St., Brighton, Mass. STadium 7000.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 3-2266

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service, quick efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars, Greenleaf, 817 2nd Pl., Plainfield, N. J. PL. 6-6397.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

K. GARAGOSIAN
REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE
46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7291

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you unexceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur CH. 4-1434.

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Scandling & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5913.

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
853 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5583
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS and DIAMOND MOUNTINGS
WIDMER, 31 WEST ST., BOSTON
Lib. 3917

JEWELERS–WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENDRAY, INC., 6 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 332 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3007

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N.Y.C. Ln. 5-8880. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHY

COPIES of your photographs or snaps. First print $1.00. Extras 25c each. Petit, 230 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEFNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street. Hazel 0256. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEWING

SEWERS attention! Dress forms constructed on you. Skilled operator. $7.00 including size 42, crinoline extra. Plainfield 6-4256J. (Mrs.) POSNER, 940 Kenyon Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
39 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LAfell 8067, 8068, 8000

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

STILL floundering? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for personal consultation. HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison Ave., New York. MU-3-0263.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4498.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
1 M. Wor. 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7060

New Jersey

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lucy E. Johnston
GIFT SHOP
Christmas Cards and Wrappings
Costume Jewelry
Stocking Repair Service
86 NORTH WALNUT ST. OR. 4-4064

It is not too early to do your Christmas shopping..
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-532 Main Street Or. 5-3126

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7272

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
240 North Grove St. OR 3-0420

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
31 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4357

NEW JERSEY
EAST ORANGE
(Continued)



SPECIAL for a limited time only, $12.50
ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent complete for $10.50
No Pulling—No Electricity
Services given by appointment only.
No Tipping.
Established 1926
OLGA C. HOOK 173 N. Park St. OR 3-4788
Hairdresser and Cosmetologist

Dobbs Hats Manhattan Shirts
The Men's Shop
Open Every Evening
835 Main St. OR. 3-2388
"Gifts for Service Men and Every Man"
Established 1888

Henry Hornecker FLORIST Inc.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
See
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
65 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

Accent on New Fashions of the Day
ROSE'S INCORPORATED
202 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
Specializing
COATS DRESSES WRAPS GOWNS

HOBOKEN

Raincoats Showerproofed
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
For service phone HOboken 3-0757
716 Washington St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON



Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

JERSEY CITY

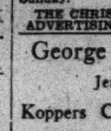
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-8014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

Phone Journal Square 2-3004 for Appointment
Ann's Powder Puff
576 Summit Avenue
Mrs. Ann Lawler, Prop. Jersey City, N. J.

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973



CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
396 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: South Orange 3-1274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
FROM MAPLEWOOD, CALL WE-2200

NEW JERSEY
MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B & T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmasian Alex Boyadjian
23 Church Street Mo. 3-1310
SELECTED RUGS IN STOCK
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

Fresh, Sheer CURTAINS
They do make a room so inviting! Many styles in white, cream, and ecru.
New Fall Yard Goods
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, CORSETS
Montclair Textile Store
843 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
FURNITURE
Montclair 2-8325
41 Church Street Montclair, N. J.
Oriental Rugs Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing Repairing and storage Phone Montclair 2-0200

ROASTERS and MOULDS for THANKSGIVING
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Mo. 2-3210, 3211

Miss Everett, Inc.
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE MILLINERY
492 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-3507

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242



THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1910
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

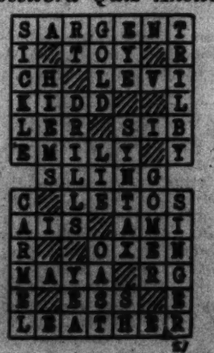
HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY
NEWARK
(Continued)

IN NEW JERSEY—
GRIFFITHS



—FOR FINE PIANOS
STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • HAMMOND
ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD ST. • NEWARK, N. J.
234 MARKET ST. • PATERSON, N. J.
235 W. FRONT ST. • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8558. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON
ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9811
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing
MEATS and GROCERIES
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

ALBERT VOSS
Place orders now for Personalized Christmas Cards
Toys, Games, Christmas Wrappings, Tags and Seals
4 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-2366

PATERSON



SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6897, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual, Inexpensive Gifts for All Occasions
Greeting Cards
E. PALMER 112 E. UNION AVE.
BOUND BROOK, N. J. TEL. 514-J

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe



All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
220 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

NEW JERSEY
PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100



Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

Printing and Stationery
BOGAS BROS.
319 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-3714

Antiques
Old and Interesting Things
ROY W. GATES
Millstone Shop
114 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone PL. 6-3522

RED BANK



SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 666

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • ROPPERS COE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD-N.J.
RIDGEWOOD 6-4700

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd. Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1187

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Phone Ridgewood 6-0763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

NEW JERSEY
SUMMIT

CANOE BROOK FARMS
Vita-Rich Milk
BEST BY TEST
James MacDougall & Sons
Deliveries made in Summit, Chatham, Madison, Morris Township, Florham Park, Livingston, Millburn, Short Hills, Springfield, Union, Mountainside, Scotch Plains, Borough and Township of New Providence.
TELEPHONE SUM. 6-2100

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
EDWARD A. BUTLER
PHONES
OFFICE SUM. 6-0040
RESIDENCE SUM. 6-0303
96 SUMMIT AVE. SUMMIT, N. J.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
FINE DRY CLEANING
Expert Repairs and Alterations
Sum. 6-2122-23 37 Union Pl.



JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

Cut Flowers—House Plants
H. Encke
252 E. Ft. Lee Road Tea. 6-1276

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM • BUTTER • EGGS • CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4235

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

SAVE FUEL!
• ROCK WOOL
• STORM SASH
• STORM DOORS
Sears ROEBUCK AND CO.
TRENTON Phone: 9291

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
LASTING MEMORIES
The MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3042

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

'Teens and Young Debs
SIZES 10-12-14-16
EDITH HILL
519 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-1410
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings
ALICE KIND
Dresses
WOOL and SILK
JUNIORS' and MISSES'
WOMEN'S and HALF SIZES
COATS
404 Tremont Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0668

Your Thanksgiving Needs Are All Supplied at
TAYLOR'S
Westfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware and Housewares Store
125 Elm Street
Tels. WE. 2-1500, 2-1501

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Stauffenagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA
WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Pennsylvania
ALLENTOWN
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

PENNSYLVANIA
ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Featuring during the month of November . . .
Fur-trimmed
CLOTH COATS

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street Phone 8232

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
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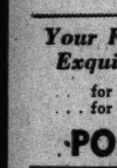
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics . . . Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Beloved (adjective)—Preferably *be-luv'-ed* (first e quick-long as in debate, u short as in up, second e short or as short i). By Webster's second choice, two syllables, *be-luvd'* (e quick-long, u short). These two ways of pronunciation are also noted by the Oxford Dictionary, though in both authorities it is the adjective that is meant and not the passive form of the verb "belove," which is pronounced with two syllables—*be-luvd'*.

A rather ancient word; fourteenth century.

Cognizes—*Kog'-niz-ez* (o short, i long, e short or as short i).

To take note of, to observe, to perceive, to know; meaning shaded this way or that, according to demand of context. A verb form evidently drawn from the noun "cognizance." The ending *-ize*, so much favored in coinage of verbs, seems to come in more by chance here than by design. The same with "recognize," which is older. At foundation is the Latin *cognoscere*, "to examine," "to understand." From seventeenth century down; found serviceable in modern philosophical discourse.

Geometric—*Je'-o-met'-rik* (first e long, o quick-long as in obey, second e short, i short).

Shortened from "geometrical"; chiefly associated with mathematics, mechanical construction, and decorative design. The idea of measure inheres in the second half (*-metric*) of the word, whether of length, breadth, or height. Seventeenth century.

Individualized — *In'-di-vid'-u-al-ized* (first i short, second clipped-short as in charity, third short, *du* palatized as in verdure, u quick-long as in unite, *a* clipped-short as in account, last i long).

Signifies the marking out of somebody or something from other persons or things.

Perfect (verb) — *Per-fekt'* (first e as in maker, second short). By Webster's second choice, *pur'-fekt* (u as in urn, e short or as short i, accent on the first syllable). The Oxford Dictionary prefers stress on the first syllable, allows it on the second. Century expresses the same view as Oxford; so also Funk & Wagnalls. But Webster's asks for stress on the second syllable, while allowing it on the first. In old spellings, the c was not present. It was put in when a classic conscience began to prick English writers, argument being that the word comes from the past participle, *perfectus*, of the Latin verb *perficere*, "to accomplish." The corrected spelling seems to have given cause for a changed accentuation.

Means "to finish," "to complete." "Thou hast perfected praise" of Matt. 21:16 passes through so many languages from its original, Ps. 8:2, as to seem more a paraphrase than a quotation. Torrey in The Four Gospels brings Matthew as close as may be to the Psalm writer by reading "ordained" instead of "perfected."

Thanksgiving (Ps. 69:30) — *Thangks-giv'-ing* (all vowels short). By Webster's second choice, the main accent may be transferred to the first syllable, in which case the second syllable receives a secondary stress. The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only a stress on the first syllable; but Webster's prefers it on the second, particularly for the name of the American festal day, for which it gives no other choice.

Treatises — *Tre'-tis-ez* (first e long, i short, second e short or as short i). In Britain, the *s* of the second syllable is often pronounced as *z*.

Visual — *Vizh'-u-al* (i short, u quick-long as in unite, *a* clipped-short as in account). Some authorities allow, and some even prefer, the plain sound of *z* for the *s*. Webster's goes altogether for a *zh* sound.

An adjective describing what has to do with sight; used much in natural philosophy discussions from the sixteenth century and onward, put to certain applied uses since the beginning of the nineteenth. Formed from stem of Latin, *videre*, "to look at," "to see."

A Verse for Today . . .

A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; . . . for of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh.—LUKE 6:45

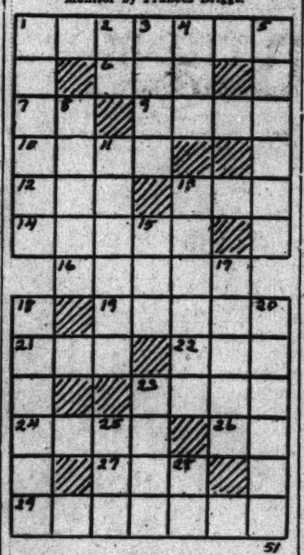
Brevities

Grit: We wouldn't be surprised if Adolf Hitler has reached the conclusion that he made a whale of a mistake somewhere along the line.

Detroit News: The restriction to $5,000 a set tries even the inexhaustible ingenuity of Hollywood, that used to spend $15,000 fixing up a hall bedroom for a working girl.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



Across
1—What painter was given the title of "the only living old master"?
6—What kind of soldier was owned by Little Boy Blue?
7—Chapter (abbr.).
8—What was the apostle Matthew originally called?
10—What famous pirate commanded the "Adventure"?
12—What legendary king is the original of King Lear?
13—Relatives.
14—Which of the Brontës wrote "Wuthering Heights"?
16—Ancient inhabitants of Balearic Islands were famed for skill with what weapon?
18—Apollo was whose son?
21—What are three-toed sloths?
22—What is French for "friend"?
23—Hercules was commanded by Eurystheus to fetch what creatures from Geryon?
24—What ancient race of Indians had hieroglyphic script and calendar (sing.)?
26—Right guard (abbr.).
27—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
29—What is saffian?

Down
1—Girl in Breton's "Song of the Lark" holds what in her hand?
2—Right (abbr.).
3—Ophir was source of what metal in Bible times?
4—Organ of sight.
5—What Du Maurier heroine is loved by Little Billee?
9—Who is winter personified?
11—What implements make holes in solid bodies?
15—What is the study of sentence construction?
17—To be eliminated.
17—Who was wife of the prophet Hosea?
19—What mountain is intimately connected with history of Elijah and Elisha?
20—5 Down becomes famous at what?
22—What is a drying kiln?
25—What is an affirmative vote?
28—Shilling (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

March to Victory



Shoulder to shoulder! Each man in his place!
Shoulder to shoulder, and "right about face!"
We've a duty to do ere we grow a day older,
And the way we can do it is shoulder to shoulder!

Shoulder to shoulder! Each man in his might!
Shoulder to shoulder! We fight for the right!
The land of our love—may our courage enfold her!
May we work—and not shirk—for her, shoulder to shoulder.

Author Unknown

Sketch by Margaret Whittemore

In Lighter Vein

Then You'll Know

"What's the idea — only two prunes?" roared the sergeant.

"You save the stones twice a week till you get a thousand," said the orderly, "and then you know the war has lasted five years all but ten weeks."—Exchange.

Demonstrated

Professor: "Define transparent, translucent, and opaque."

Student: "I cannot precisely define those terms, professor, but I can indicate their meaning in this way: The windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent, and if not cleaned very soon they will be opaque."

Start Over Again

Politician: Now, my dear people, having said all I'm going to say, I will return to what I was coming to when I was interrupted, and repeat what I was prevented from saying.

Pay Up

Back home any passing dog sled driver would have been glad to give him a lift, so Ulak Hope, an Eskimo who is a private in the Army, didn't hestitate to thumb a ride in Seattle, Wash.

Ulak climbed out of the car at his hotel, thanked the driver, and started away from the curb.

"Hey, where's my money?" the driver demanded sharply.

Ulak had flagged a taxicab.—Grit.

Daily Quotation

FORCE may subdue, but love wins.—WILLIAM PENN.

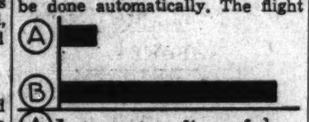
Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electronic Flight Recorder Does the Work of Three Men?

A general impression seems to be that a test-pilot's job consists almost entirely of trying to dive the wings off an airplane to see how much punishment it will stand. However, a part of the test-pilot's job involves considerable paper work—the noting and setting down of temperature and pressure readings from the plane's instruments while the craft is in the air.

A good pilot might be able to obtain about 8 readings in five minutes, the figures being accurate to within about 15 degrees. In the testing of large, complex aircraft, such as heavy bombers, three aeronautical engineers are often carried on test flights to jot down vital instrument readings.

Now, however, thanks to the invention of a most ingenious electronic flight recorder, the observing of temperatures and pressures at various points on the plane can be done automatically. The flight



A Instrument readings of three observers—
B Instrument readings of the electronic flight recorder—

recorder, which is aproximately the size of an ordinary suitcase and weighs a little more than a hundred pounds, may be applied to the testing of planes of many different sizes and types, from the speedy little single-seater fighting craft to the huge B-19 bombers.

On a bomber, like the B-19, the electronic flight recorder takes the place of three engineer-observers. It takes, automatically, nearly 150 temperature readings of oil, cylinders, bearings, and so forth, every 3 or 4 minutes, observes pressures on various outside surfaces of the bomber, and makes a printed record of its findings. The device is said to cost $2,000, but it seems well worth the money because of the accuracy and quantity of the important performance data it provides, and in the skilled manpower it releases for other war work.

When used in one-man pursuit planes, the "electronic secretary" makes it possible to obtain flight data which never before was obtainable because such small planes could not carry a test engineer in addition to the pilot.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Close Shaves

[Nottingham (Eng.) Daily Guardian]

Arthur and Alec were rival barbers in an East Midland town until a bomb from a German plane scored a direct hit on Arthur's shop. All he salvaged was a pair of scissors.

Alec came to the rescue and offered the use of half of his shop and one of his two chairs. The rivals competed side by side for a week, until another raider dropped a bomb that put Alec's premises out of action.

The indomitable pair are now carrying on business side by side in a roofless saloon. Customers have to step over a trench, pick their way among debris and enter by a door that hangs by only one hinge.

NEWS ITEM— LATEST INNOVATION OF RUG MAKERS IS CARVING BORDER DESIGNS ON THE CARPETS.



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By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

November 11—and You

Armistice Day.

This was the day that wars were to end forever.

This is the day which we now celebrate in the midst of the biggest war of all times.

Does that make you want to laugh a bitter laugh? No, strangely enough, it doesn't. If you feel as we feel, you don't want to laugh on November 11, 1942.

Not that way. You aren't disillusioned, or bitter. You have seen things worse than war. You know that if we are to be rid of war we must also be rid of these rotten things.

What are they? You can find them glorified in the speeches of Hitler, Goebbels and Company. You can hear them honored in the boasts of Yamamoto.

And you don't laugh. But you don't cry either. This world—and you know it—is nearer to peace on November 11, 1942, than it was on the first Armistice Day. You as an individual know more about what it takes to preserve peace.

You know it takes sacrifice on your part just as war takes sacrifice on your son's or your brother's or your husband's part.

You know now that nothing short of a world order backed by the force of men who love freedom is what it takes to get peace and to keep it.

You know it takes team-work, and the United States right in there on every play, to put the ball over that goal line.

What you know on Armistice Day in 1942 is what we all needed to know on Armistice Day, 1918. And because you know it, this war *will be* the last, if *you* are determined that it shall be.

National Service Bill?

The President has apparently decided to make haste slowly in pressing Congress for a National Service Law. This is wise. First, there must be formulated some central, rational manpower scheme; then will be time to write into law, if need be, the power required to enforce it. To pass the law ahead of the policy would certainly put the cart ahead of the horse.

Likewise, this is no time to lose sight of the need for a policy by wandering off on a discussion of who shall administer that policy when it is formulated. The report of the War Manpower Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee, which the President has just made public, suggested Mr. McNutt be given wider powers in certain phases of manpower direction, including transfer of Selective Service to his department. This has been seized upon as a bid for the top administrative post on the part of Mr. McNutt's friends.

The result has been that more discussion has swirled around Mr. McNutt's capabilities than around the main point of the report which contained a plea for formulation of a policy by the co-operative endeavor of the heads of the armed forces, labor, agriculture, lend-lease and others concerned.

We do not know whether Mr. McNutt is the proper director for the manpower consolidation. We won't know until we see what form the policy takes. In passing, it might be remarked that there is nothing in his record to date that suggests he doesn't have a clear idea of the problem, and, considering the difficulties, he has not done badly. He has supplied a good deal of the drive for improving the situation. The fact he never disguised his Presidential ambitions should not mitigate against him and in favor of some more coy aspirant.

But, again, the policy is the important thing. Until a policy is made, America must run its manpower, as President Murray of the C. I. O. says, "as a sort of fire department emergency squad." If the copper mines run short of workers, send a few back from the Army, freeze the rest in their jobs. If the dairy farms threaten to fold up, defer farmers from Selective Service, freeze the rest in their jobs. If the situation is chaotic, freeze chaos.

This is expediency, not policy. It should not continue any longer than can be helped; and events indicate it can now be helped. The Army goal is in sight. A clear picture of the needs of war industry is appearing. The needs of the farms can be assessed.

Against these roughly measurable needs can be placed census figures and correlative estimates of the working population. From comparison of needs and supplies it is hard to make out a case for acute shortage. It looks more like a problem of management.

Some effort toward better management is being made but in unplanned, irregular fashion and with little solid direction and planning from the top—which should be the next step.

"I Shall Not Want"

"I often repeated the Psalm, 'The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want,'" wrote Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent, lost in New Guinea jungle for six weeks. "I would be unable to go one step farther, and then I would remember, 'I shall not want,' and sure enough, there'd be some berries or chewable grass or a creek with good water just ahead."

Many a British or American lad is having occasion to remember his early training these days and to rely on the truths he was taught at his mother's knee or by some consecrated Sunday School teacher. This courageous correspondent says he knows God saved him.

"Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies," runs the best known of all the Psalms. Though it was only berries and grass, yet "the table" was sufficient to preserve Vern Haugland. And did he remember, when he took off his socks and gave them to a shoeless companion, "I shall not want"?

Eyes on Tunisia

With the fall of Oran and a reported armistice at Casablanca, American operations in North Africa are ahead of schedule. But much is still uncertain, and both London and Washington are warning against overconfidence. Listeners-in may "take" North Africa by radio in three days. They may be as quick as the Italians to anticipate an invasion of Italy. But even should French resistance cease, German and Italian forces in Africa still have to be dealt with, and Hitler is reported to be sending troops and planes to Tunisia.

At least one American column is also reported racing toward that strategic corner where ancient Carthage stood. If it gets to Tunis and Bizerte ahead of enemy forces and American planes are established on Tunisian airfields, then—but only then—will the Allies have a two-handed hold on North Africa. For Tunisia is 400 miles from Algiers and only 100 from Sicily where the Germans have a major air base. It is—as the Phoenicians perhaps realized when they built Carthage—the most vital strategic spot between Alexandria and Gibraltar.

From Tunisia the whole central portion of the Mediterranean can be dominated by sea and air. If the Allies get it, Tripoli will not be safe for Rommel. But if they do not get Tunisia soon, the Germans might once more reinforce the Afrika Korps. And if Rommel gets to Tripoli, problems of supply from Egypt will greatly hamper General Montgomery's efforts to clean the Germans out of Africa. Moreover, if the Allies want a bridge into Italy the Tunisia-Sicily route is far shorter than any other.

From "Carthage corner" then is likely to come the news which will give us the key to early military events that may decide control of the Mediterranean.

Combatants Against Ignorance

"In the present war . . . librarians . . . carry a responsibility," says Elmer Davis, "such as they have never carried in our history. . . . They are combatants from this time on."

Librarians doubtless have accepted this challenge. Probably most of them recognize the people's need for understanding the issues of the war effort and the problems of postwar planning. Certainly they are making available the facts and information which contribute to enlightened, independent thinking. They, if any, should see the far-reaching effects of educating people to evaluate current issues and make intelligent decisions—decisions which may determine national policy for a long time to come.

Librarians, like many another, have found it necessary to gear their efforts to wartime tempo in spite of the curtailment of staff and expenditures. With resourcefulness and ingenuity they can be depended on to supply the books most in demand. They are using new sources and materials—films, records, maps, and radio programs—to supplement their war information centers. Many are sponsoring discussion groups and arranging special exhibits. Library associations are encouraging and furthering these activities.

America's librarians, our observation seems to prove, are exerting every effort to be of service to a nation fighting to protect world freedom. They offer an opportunity for each individual to obtain an increased appreciation of his duty to his country, which includes responsibility in postwar planning. As "combatants," with lines of action determined, librarians will fight well on their assigned front.

The Bookshelf

From Perry to Pearl Harbor

In Japan's western isle of Kyushu they tell how the boastful oak was uprooted by the Great Typhoon, while three bamboos bent, survived, and preserved for future deeds the family of Fureno. Thus originated the Sign of the Three Bamboos which gives title to Robert Standish's THE THREE BAMBOOS (New York: MacMillan, $2.75). Here is a book in which fiction is employed as a convenience for concentrating historic truth. In the story of the Furenos we have less a novel than a record of how present-day Japan came to be, starting with the year of Perry's arrival and ending with Pearl Harbor.

Compromises are unavoidable in any such monumental literary project. We do not get a cross-section of the whole country, we cannot even have a full portrayal of any one character, yet as we follow the record of the only superficially fictitious Furenos we learn much of the life and mentality of the Japanese. We see how they sucked up the knowledge and power of the West and applied it to their own ends.

Some of the most memorable passages of the book occur in a section where the Elder Fureno, dismayed at the results which have sprung from his venture in sending his three sons abroad, summons a family council for one last proclamation of his paternal authority and the need for cleaving to the Samurai code of bushido. He fears for the good name of his family and for their sacred land, ominously observing that "the Three Bamboos are standing upright today, their plumes waving in the winds. No wind that ever blew will lay them low, but a maggot of corruption, eating at the roots, will bring them crashing down. . . ."

But his son, Tenjo, doggedly asserts that "My purpose has never changed. It is to make of Nippon the greatest and most powerful nation in the world, and the name of Fureno the highest in the land. . . . My methods I have adapted to the demands of the world in which I have lived."

The old man wins for the moment but Tenjo's policy, carried on by him and others of like fiber, prevails for the family and for Japan. What makes the House of Fureno great epitomizes the things that have given power to their country—some admirable characteristics such as capacity for labor, keen intellect, unflinching purpose, but also unscrupulous employment of every possible means of advancement. Narcotics, traffic in women, threat and assassination, espionage are among the weapons of the Furenos.

A German associate writes of them that "the Furenos are Japan . . . (yet despite their honorable dealing and benefits gained from them) I am bound to admit that I do not and never have trusted any one of them. Their ambition is boundless; their determination frightening; their capacity for intense application to any problem has to be seen to be believed. They loathe and despise all foreigners, whoever they may be. All their affections (if they have any) and all their admiration is for themselves. . . . No gamble, however terrific, will deter them. . . . One day they will gamble once too often."

It is a shrewd appraisal, evidently shared by the author. Though the Furenos and their country wax great, their course is logically seen to proceed through application of the factors just mentioned to the crisis of the present war—their greatest gamble, which may prove their last. R. G.

Good News in French North Africa



Good Things Come High

A Dispatch From the Farm

The liking I have for picking blackberries is not shared by all. Perhaps picking blackberries challenges me to action, a challenge others refuse wisely to take up, because little else in the rural scene gives one so thorough a combing out, physically, as a hot afternoon among sidehill slash. Tame blackberries are bad enough, but wild ones are the champions. A good struggle through a tangle of undergrowth, overgrowth, intergrowth, and blackberry canes is a disciplinary experience. It teaches self-control, anyway.

I like it. I like to wiggle through the bushes, a ten-quart pail hanging from my belt, the sun boiling down spiritedly, locusts whining like all possessed, and all nature contriving to frustrate. Who do they think I am? I can take it—they can't lick me. So I like picking blackberries because it proves to my inner nature that at one thing, leastways, I excel. I don't even eat any all the time I'm picking.

* * *

One day last summer I was scrambling around on Hall's Hill enjoying the horrors of blackberrying when I spied an unusually fine patch. The canes reached eight feet in the air, bending low with the weight of the fruit. Each and every berry was the size of a butcher's thumb. Woodsmen had felled a number of giant pines, and the slash was left to cover the stumps. The tangled maze of broken and twisted limbs had become foster mother to the blackberry canes. Rotting wood had filled them with nitrogen and had created a goodness seldom seen in wild berries.

The best things always come hard, and this was proof of the rule. To wade, stumble, twist, crawl, and force my way through the tangle of slash was comparable to Aeneas's return from Avernus, "hic labor est." I remember I quoted it to the amazement of a chipmunk who scurried through the maze.

"They're probably sour, anyway," I said, and almost left the place unpicked. It looked like too much effort. But I was challenged, and I refused to be fox to difficulty's grapes. I plunged in.

* * *

I tore my pants expansively. I ripped the back of my shirt. I was gripped securely by long thorns that hung and clung until I loosened them with my fingers and pushed them down with my foot. I went on. One pine limb cracked under me, and I plunged in to my armpits, the bucket on my belt thumping me heartily on the chest. I knew not the word retreat, however, and I finally reached my blackberries. And I filled my pail. Afterwards, I struggled manfully to retrace my steps and regain the outer air, this time much hampered by the weight of my bucket. But, I said aloud, "I never saw a prettier pail of blackberries."

They were, of course, the nicest blackberries I ever carried home. They came high, but I had them.

When the woman of our house canned them, she commented, "I never saw prettier berries in my life—but they're the sourest things I ever stuck a tooth in."

I would be grateful if some Aesop would point a moral. JOHN GOULD

Reclassification of Enemy Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question of the reclassification of certain groups of persons, technically classified as enemy aliens under the old act of 1798, that is to say their exemption from the regulations and restrictions now imposed upon them, has been an acute one because of the ideological character of this war. It was clear to the authorities from the beginning, and the Attorney General frequently so stated, that most of the persons classified as "enemy aliens" are really entirely loyal and reliable.

For this reason, many groups have been exempted from the restrictions. All Italian aliens are now exempted from the restrictions, as of October 19. This group, numbering 600,000, comprises more than half of the entire "enemy-alien" groups in the country. Previously other nationalities, especially the Austrians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Bulgarians had been exempted, so that today only Germans are left in this classification—aside from those of Japanese extraction.

* * *

It is clear, when going over the list of the exempted groups, that considerations of foreign policy have played an even larger part in bringing about these exemptions. The desire to bring the members of these European groups who reside here, and especially the nations to which they belong, on our side, and to be able to use this friendly treatment of these groups in our propaganda addressed to their homelands, has been very strong. Thus, it is clearly intended to buttress our efforts to break Italy out of the Axis, or at least to alienate her people from the cause of their war, by the demonstration that we consider the Italians living here our friends and Allies.

As a matter of fact, this desire has been so strong that the question of actual loyalty of these groups (which originally would appear to have been decisive) has been pushed into the background. This is particularly true when considering one group which has been left without relief: the anti-Nazi expatriates from Germany. There are today 100,000 aliens in this country, natives of Germany, but without nationality. They have been deprived of their nationality by the Nazi government because of their anti-Nazi attitudes and activities. Among them are outstanding men like Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, Lion Feuchtwanger and many others. Among them are also the tens of thousands of Jewish refugees who were expelled from Germany.

Of the loyalty of that group there can clearly be no doubt. Yet this group has not been exempted so far, mainly because officialdom fears public opinion may not welcome such an exemption. If this is so, I feel that it can only be due to the fact that the public has not been clearly informed as to the character of this well-defined anti-Nazi group. If the public can be informed, if the stories of spies disguised as refugees and of refugees turning spies because of mysterious pressure, nurtured as they are by comic strips and movies, can be cleared up, then, I believe, the public will be the first to call for such an exemption.

It is true that that exemption may not offhand offer the same political advantages in terms of pleasing a European nation or influential minorities in Latin America, as in the case of the Italians, but there is the important consideration that such an act of recognition toward the tried and proven friends of democracy will help to emphasize the importance of the ideological factor over the purely nationalist factor in this war.

But apart from that, one may be permitted to point to the expatriate group itself. They are 100,000 men and women who in a matter of a very few years will be American citizens. It may also be considered what the position of these future citizens will be, after this war. Because of these restrictions, they are more often than not kept out of war industries and other war jobs. Their sons in the army cannot advance nor enter Officers Training School, that most democratic of all Army institutions. After the war, they will be looked upon askance by their fellow citizens, when they will have to explain the absence of all war record by the fact that they were "enemy aliens." That disgrace will follow them all through their lives, and make their integration into the American community more difficult than for others.

* * *

The most important aspect is, however, the loss to the war effort of this country of the full availability of 100,000 loyal men and women for the war jobs they can fill. I believe that, if for no other reason, this should be sufficient ground for the Government to exempt these loyal persons from restrictions which constantly interfere with their usefulness in the war effort. Employers hesitate to employ persons who carry the stigma of being "enemy aliens," who cannot go on business trips, even overnight to a suburb, who cannot on the West Coast work overtime, or late shifts.

The refugees have borne a hard fate for almost ten years. Theirs has been persecution by their enemies and long years of hardship. Many of their friends and relatives have been taken from them to slowly waste away in the deportation stations of Poland or the concentration camps of France and Germany. All their love and all their hope lies with the United Nations; for those of them who have come to this country, all their future and that of their children lies here and is tied to the American victory. Where no necessity of internal security speaks against it, and all the reasons of fairness as well as of the interest of using all the manpower we have to the fullest extent speak for it, surely their exemption from the disgrace of their present classification cannot long be postponed. CHARLES LOCKE

Washington

The Wide Horizon

The People Can Take It

By Arthur E. Whittemore

Member of the Boston Bar and Moderator of the Hingham, Mass., Town Meeting

From the days of the first settlers to the first World War, the minds of Americans were preoccupied with life and events on this continent. This was a function of several circumstances—the geographical remoteness of America, its vast area of unexploited richness, the general state of the world, and the thoughts and hopes of the men and women who came as settlers to the new land. . . .

The year 1914 brought that era to a close. Today, just short of too late, we at last . . . see clearly that for some years prior to 1914 it had become less our geographical position and more the general state of equilibrium resulting from and depending on the world power of Great Britain which assured our tranquillity. . . .

For the first time we see our national destiny on a world stage. Our way of life, our privileges, our freedom, our dignity as free men, we now know can exist for us only as there is established throughout the entire world an inter-people relationship suitable to the modern machine age and its co-ordinated economy and compatible with our national ethos. . . . We now know that we must have an important part in determining the shape of things to come. We must see to it that it embodies to some degree the idea and ideals of democracy. . . .

* * *

There is no lack among us of desire for victory and a successful peace. There is no lack of willingness to work and make sacrifices beyond those which the leaders have asked for so far. But there is, I am sure, a general feeling that the sum of all the magnificent effort may still be something less than the necessary total to achieve our desires. . . . I submit that the lack which we all feel is of an integrated purpose—an all-consuming fire in every heart which cannot be quenched—a purpose which stands for us in our national life as does the First Commandment with individuals. . . .

It is not strange that there is need to quicken our national spirit. In 1940 and 1941 we suffered from divided thinking. . . . Again, the war came upon us while we were in the midst of a period of great evolution and experiment within our democratic system. There was greatly divided thinking on internal affairs. . . . I believe it is not enough at this time to suspend debate in order to make our national spirit a united and effective one—a truly integrated winning purpose. I submit that a common domestic ground must be found and held. . . .

What may be done to develop our conviction and our resolution? . . . As a people I think we should give over for the time stressing the rights and privileges of our democratic system, and instead we should think and speak of and live the obligations and sacrifices it imposes. It is the essence of a slave State that the rulers legislate and administer. It is otherwise with us. We must think and plan and legislate—we may not leave this all to others if our system is to function.

* * *

And we must *work*, for the time being, something as the slaves are working in enemy lands. And we must not take time to protest overmuch if sacrifices fall more greatly on our businesses or homes or lives than on others. Thus as we daily live and sacrifice for our democratic system we shall increase our experience of its validity, and become aware that its basic unity lies underneath the divergencies of the New Deal period. This will be a greatly remedying thing for domestic schism.

The Government, I think, should be more direct and forthright in its approach to the people. It has been a criticism of the administration throughout the past ten years that it has proceeded too often by indirection and on the principle that the people are a little simple and must be coaxed and even cozened for their own good.

Does it not seem, in the treatment of news of the war, of rationing plans and domestic needs and sacrifices, that there has been at times something less than the forthright, immediate, frank and dignified address of which a great and brave people are worthy. I believe we can *take it*—whatever it is. If we cannot, we don't deserve to win.

An improvement in the method and content of the communication between the Government and the people cannot fail to increase our understanding of events, and the war and its purpose, and our respect for the functioning of our democratic process even under great strain and trial. The Government will thus be closer to the people and again there must result an integration of purpose and a deepening of resolve.

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